



STIC Search Report

EIC 1700

STIC Database Tracking Number: 130440

TO: Dawn Garrett
Location: REM 10A54
Art Unit : 1774
August 30, 2004

Case Serial Number: 09/916314

From: Kathleen Fuller
Location: EIC 1700
REMSEN 4B28
Phone: 571/272-2505
Kathleen.Fuller@uspto.gov

Search Notes

AUG 23

Access DB# 130440

Pat. & T.M. Office

SEARCH REQUEST FORM

Scientific and Technical Information Center

Requester's Full Name: Dawn Garrett

Examiner #: 76107 Date: 8/20/2004

Art Unit: 1774

Phone Number: 272-1523 Serial Number: 09/916,314

Mail Box and Bldg/Room Location:

Results Format Preferred (circle): PAPER DISK E-MAIL

Rensselaer 10A54

If more than one search is submitted, please prioritize searches in order of need.

Please provide a detailed statement of the search topic, and describe as specifically as possible the subject matter to be searched. Include the elected species or structures, keywords, synonyms, acronyms, and registry numbers, and combine with the concept or utility of the invention. Define any terms that may have a special meaning. Give examples or relevant citations, authors, etc, if known. Please attach a copy of the cover sheet, pertinent claims, and abstract.

Title of Invention: Organic EL Element / Liquid Crystal Display Device

Inventors (please provide full names):

KOTA YOSHIKAWA

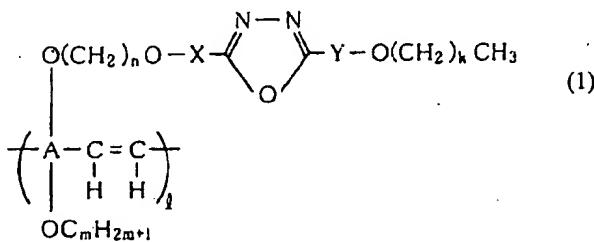
Earliest Priority Filing Date: (GP 2001-8785, 1/17/2001, GP 2000-262567 8/31/2000)

For Sequence Searches Only Please include all pertinent information (parent, child, divisional, or issued patent numbers) along with the appropriate serial number.

Please search the following compound:

13. (Withdrawn): Organic EL material consisting of:

material made of organic material expressed by a general formula (1)



(Where A is a residue obtained by removing at least four hydrogen atoms from an aromatic compound or a heterocyclic compound,

X is an atomic group to which at least two groups that are selected from a group consisting

** of a residue obtained by removing at least two hydrogen atoms from benzene and a residue obtained

SI by removing at least two hydrogen atoms from cyclohexane are bonded,
Sea

Sea Y is an atomic group to which a residue obtained by removing at least two hydrogen atoms

Sea from benzene is bonded or at least two residues each obtained by removing at least two hydrogen

Dai atoms from benzene are bonded, and

Sea k, m and n are an integer respectively.)

Clerical Prep Time: _____ Patent Family: _____ WWW/Internet: _____

Online Time: 40 Other: _____ Other (specify): _____

SEARCH REQUEST FORM

Scientific and Technical Information Center

Requester's Full Name: Dawn Garrett Examiner #: 76107 Date: 8/20/2004
 Art Unit: 1774 Phone Number ~~272-1523~~ Serial Number: 09/916,314
 Mail Box and Bldg/Room Location: Renssen 10A54 Results Format Preferred (circle): PAPER DISK E-MAIL

If more than one search is submitted, please prioritize searches in order of need.

Please provide a detailed statement of the search topic, and describe as specifically as possible the subject matter to be searched. Include the elected species or structures, keywords, synonyms, acronyms, and registry numbers, and combine with the concept or utility of the invention. Define any terms that may have a special meaning. Give examples or relevant citations, authors, etc, if known. Please attach a copy of the cover sheet, pertinent claims, and abstract.

Title of Invention: Organic El Element / Liquid Crystal Display Device

Inventors (please provide full names): KOTA YOSHIKAWA

Earliest Priority Filing Date: (GP 2001-8785, 1/17/2001, GP 2000-262567 8/31/2000)

For Sequence Searches Only Please include all pertinent information (parent, child, divisional, or issued patent numbers) along with the appropriate serial number.

Please search the following compound:

STAFF USE ONLY		Type of Search	Vendors and cost where applicable
Searcher:	<u>X. Fuller</u>	NA Sequence (#)	STN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Searcher Phone #:		AA Sequence (#)	Dialog _____
Searcher Location:		Structure (#)	Questel/Orbit <input type="checkbox"/>
Date Searcher Picked Up:		Bibliographic	Dr.Link <input type="checkbox"/>
Date Completed:	<u>8/30/04</u>	Litigation	Lexis/Nexis <input type="checkbox"/>
Searcher Prep & Review Time:	<u>30</u>	Fulltext	Sequence Systems <input type="checkbox"/>
Clerical Prep Time:		Patent Family	WWW/Internet <input type="checkbox"/>
Online Time:	<u>40</u>	Other	Other (specify) _____

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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 29 AUG 2004 HIGHEST RN 735258-95-4
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 29 AUG 2004 HIGHEST RN 735258-95-4

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH MAY 21, 2004

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 30 Aug 2004 VOL 141 ISS 10
FILE LAST UPDATED: 29 Aug 2004 (20040829/ED)

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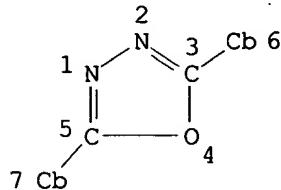
=> D QUE
L49 STR /
O—Ak—O
1 2 3

NODE ATTRIBUTES:
DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM
DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:

RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED
NUMBER OF NODES IS 3

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE
L56 STR



NODE ATTRIBUTES:
DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM
DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:
RSPEC I
NUMBER OF NODES IS 7

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

L60	7472 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L56	$\frac{7472 \text{ structures from the quest}}{\text{assuming that } 7+7 \text{ are benzene or cyclohexane}}$
L62	231 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SUB=L60 SSS FUL L49	
L63	73 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L62	
L64	20 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L63(L) (EL OR ?LUMINES?)	
L66	9 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L63 AND LIQ?(2A)CRYST?	
L67	39 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L63 AND (EL OR ?LUMINES?)	
L68	42 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L64 OR L66 OR L67	
L69	23 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L68 AND DEV/RL	
L70	32 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L68 AND DEVICE?	
L71	32 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L69 OR L70	

=> D L71 1-32 FBIB ABS IND HITSTR

L71 ANSWER 1 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2004:533724 HCAPLUS

DN 141:90119

TI Polyester resin, functional device and organic
electroluminescent device using polyester resin, and
method of manufacturing organic electroluminescent
device

IN Iwasaki, Masahiro; Nukada, Katsumi

PA Fuji Xerox Co., Ltd, Japan

SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 53 pp.

CODEN: USXXCO

DT Patent

LA English

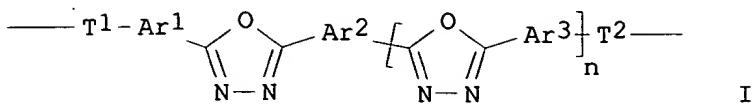
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2004126616	A1	20040701	US 2003-631716 JP 2002-365413	20030801 A 20021217
GI	JP 2004196910	A2	20040715	JP 2002-365413	20021217

231 structures with
subset search -stu1
O-AK-O

Picks up both
compounds or
polymers

32 CA references with utility



AB A polyester resin is described comprising at least one repeating unit represented by the general formula I, wherein Ar1, Ar2, and Ar3 independently represent a (un)substituted arylene group, a (un)substituted bivalent heterocyclic group; T1 and T2 represent a linear or branched bivalent hydrocarbon group having 1 to 10 carbon atoms; and n = 0, or 1. An organic **electroluminescent device** is also described comprising a pair of electrodes composed of an anode and a cathode, at least one of which is transparent or translucent; and at least one organic compound layer that is sandwiched between the electrodes and contains at least one kind of the polyester resin. A method of fabricating the organic **electroluminescent device** is also described entailing forming at least one organic compound layer on a surface of an electrode; and forming a counter electrode on a surface of the at least one organic compound layer, wherein at least one kind of the polyester resin is used to form at least one layer of the at least one organic compound layer in the step of forming the at least one organic compound layer.

IC ICM H05B033-12
ICS C09K011-06; C08G063-685

NCL 428690000; 428917000; 313504000; 313506000; 427066000; 257040000;
528272000; 528423000

CC 38-3 (Plastics Fabrication and Uses)
Section cross-reference(s): 73, 76

ST polyester resin functional **device** org **electroluminescent device**

IT **Electroluminescent devices**
Semiconductor **device** fabrication
(polyester resin, functional **device** and organic
electroluminescent device using polyester resin as
electron transporting layer)

IT Polyesters, uses
RL: **DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)**
(polyester resin, functional **device** and organic
electroluminescent device using polyester resin as
electron transporting layer)

IT 50926-11-9, Indium tin oxide
RL: **DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)**
(electrode; polyester resin, functional **device** and organic
electroluminescent device using polyester resin as
electron transporting layer)

IT 25067-59-8, Polyvinylcarbazole
RL: **DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)**
(electron transporting layer; polyester resin, functional
device and organic **electroluminescent device**
using polyester resin as electron transporting layer)

IT 171103-85-8P **714966-18-4P 714966-19-5P** 714966-22-0P
714966-24-2P 714966-26-4P 714966-27-5P 714966-28-6P 714966-30-0P
714966-31-1P 714966-32-2P 714966-33-3P
RL: **DEV (Device component use); SPN (Synthetic preparation);**
PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(electron transporting layer; polyester resin, functional
device and organic **electroluminescent device**
using polyester resin as electron transporting layer)

IT 123847-85-8, α -NPD
 RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
 (hole transporting material; polyester resin, functional device
 and organic electroluminescent device using polyester
 resin as electron transporting layer)

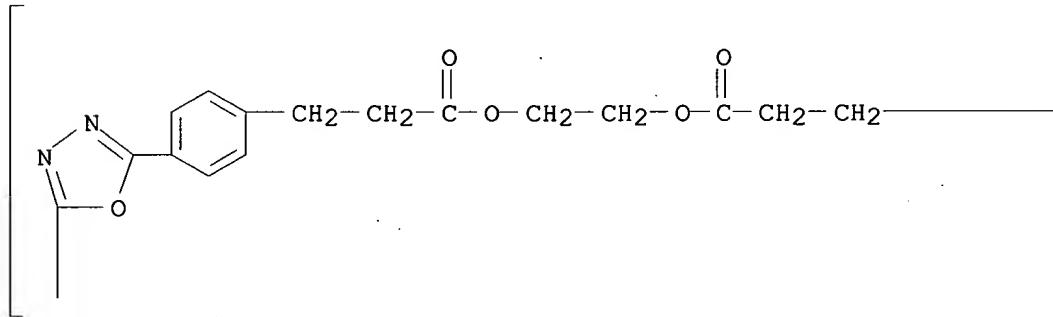
IT 2085-33-8, Alq3
 RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
 (light emitting material; polyester resin, functional device
 and organic electroluminescent device using polyester
 resin as electron transporting layer)

IT 714966-18-4P 714966-19-5P
 RL: DEV (Device component use); SPN (Synthetic preparation);
 PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (electron transporting layer; polyester resin, functional
 device and organic electroluminescent device
 using polyester resin as electron transporting layer)

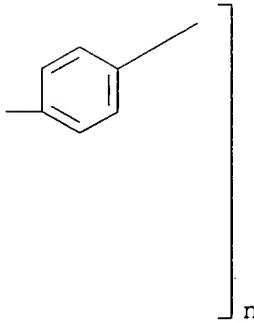
RN 714966-18-4 HCAPLUS

CN Poly[1,3,4-oxadiazole-2,5-diyl-1,4-phenylene(3-oxo-1,3-propanediyl)oxy-1,2-ethanediyoxy(1-oxo-1,3-propanediyl)-1,4-phenylene] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A

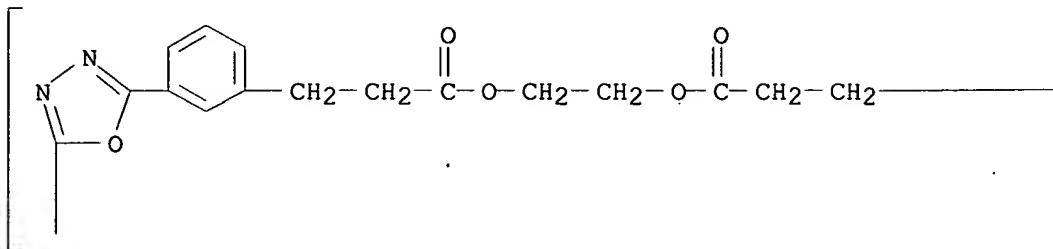


PAGE 1-B

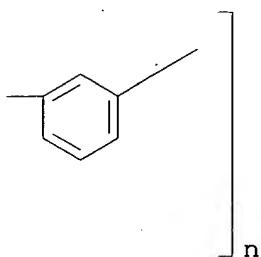


RN 714966-19-5 HCAPLUS
 CN Poly[1,3,4-oxadiazole-2,5-diyl-1,3-phenylene(3-oxo-1,3-propanediyl)oxy-1,2-ethanediyoxy(1-oxo-1,3-propanediyl)-1,3-phenylene] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



L71 ANSWER 2 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 2004:495621 HCAPLUS

DN 141:61845

TI Organic **electroluminescence device**

IN Seki, Mieko; Yoneyama, Hiroto; Okuda, Daisuke; Hirose, Eiichi; Ozaki, Tadayoshi; Agata, Takeshi; Ishii, Toru; Mashimo, Kiyokazu; Sato, Katsuhiro

PA Fuji Xerox Co., Ltd., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 116 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2004171858	A2	20040617	JP 2002-334871 JP 2002-334871	20021119 20021119

AB The invention relates to an organic **electroluminescent device** comprising the charge transporting polyester having the partial structure represented by -(T)₁(O)n-C₆H₄N(Ar)X[N(Ar)C₆H₄]k(O)n(T)₁- and -(T)₁(O)n-C₆H₄C₆H₄N(Ar)X[N(Ar)C₆H₄C₆H₄]k(O)n(T)₁- [Ar = Ph, 2-10 ring polynuclear aromatic, 2-10 ring condensed aromatic, etc.; X = divalent aromatic group derived from anthracene, tetracene, pyrene, etc.; k n l = 0 and 1; T = C₁-6 normal chain hydrocarbons and C₂-10 branched hydrocarbons].

IC ICM H05B033-14

ICS C08G063-68; H05B033-22; C09K011-06

CC 73-11 (Optical, Electron, and Mass Spectroscopy and Other Related Properties)

Section cross-reference(s): 35

ST org **electroluminescence device** charge transporting polyesterIT **Electroluminescent devices**

(charge transporting polyester for organic **electroluminescence device**)

IT Polyesters, uses

RL: **DEV (Device component use)**; SPN (Synthetic preparation);
PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(charge transporting polyester for organic **electroluminescence device**)

IT 705274-71-1P 705274-74-4P 705274-77-7P 705274-80-2P

705274-82-4P 705274-85-7P 705274-87-9P 705275-35-0P

RL: **DEV (Device component use)**; SPN (Synthetic preparation);
PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(charge transporting polyester for organic **electroluminescence device**)

IT 705274-74-4P 705274-82-4P

RL: **DEV (Device component use)**; SPN (Synthetic preparation);
PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(charge transporting polyester for organic **electroluminescence device**)

RN 705274-74-4 HCPLUS

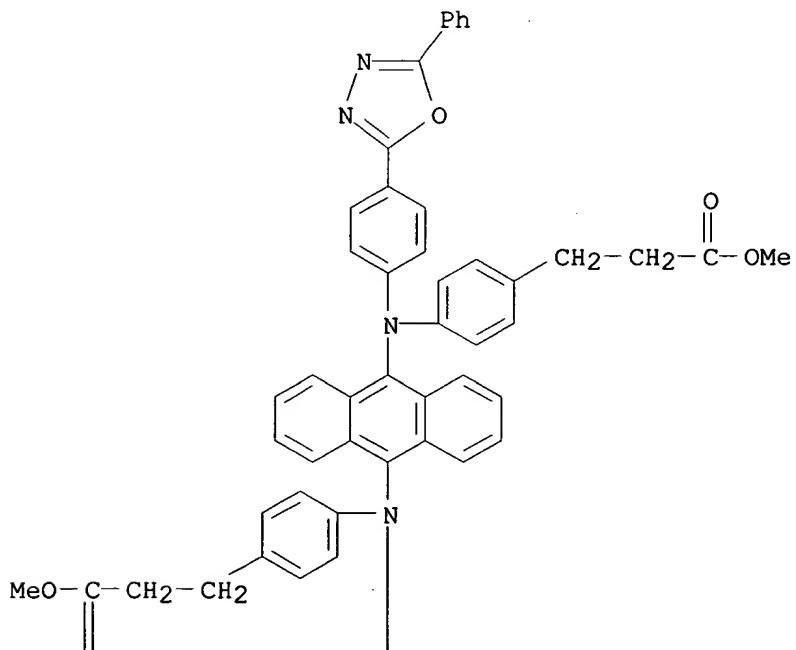
CN Benzenepropanoic acid, 4,4'-[9,10-anthracenediylbis[[4-(5-phenyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)phenyl]imino]]bis-, dimethyl ester, polymer with 1,2-ethanediol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

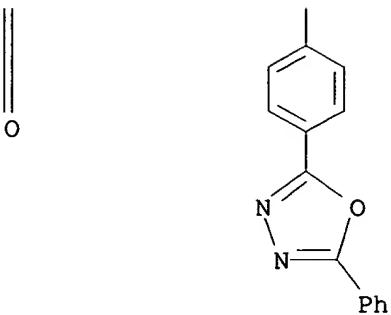
CRN 705274-73-3

CMF C62 H48 N6 O6

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 2-A



CM 2

CRN 107-21-1
CMF C2 H6 O2HO—CH₂—CH₂—OH

RN 705274-82-4 HCPLUS
 CN Poly[oxy-1,2-ethanediyoxy(1-oxo-1,3-propanediyl)-1,4-phenylene[[4-(5-phenyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)phenyl]imino]-9,10-anthracenediyl[[4-(5-phenyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)phenyl]imino]-1,4-phenylene(3-oxo-1,3-propanediyl)] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

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L71 ANSWER 3 OF 32 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 2004:458477 HCPLUS

DN 141:157574

TI Improvement of efficiency of the single-layer polymer light-emitting diodes: the exciton confinement in the emitting layer by conjugated 1,3,4-oxadiazole

AU Kim, Joo Hyun; Lee, Hoosung

CS Department of Chemistry, Sogang University, Seoul, 121-742, S. Korea

SO Synthetic Metals (2004), 144(2), 169-176

CODEN: SYMEDZ; ISSN: 0379-6779
PB Elsevier Science B.V.
DT Journal
LA English
AB Two **luminescent** polymers, poly[(2-methoxy-(5-(2-(4-oxyphenyl)-5-phenyl-1,3,4-oxadiazole)-hexyloxy))-1,4-phenylenevinylene-alt-2,5-didodecyloxy-1,4-phenylenevinylene] (I) and poly[(2-methoxy-(5-(2-(4-oxyphenyl)-5-(4-biphenyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazole)-hexyloxy))-1,4-phenylenevinylene-alt-2,5-didodecyloxy-1,4-phenylenevinylene] (II) were prepared by the Heck coupling reaction. Hole blocking-electron transporting pendant groups, conjugated 1,3,4-oxadiazole (OXD) derivs., were attached onto the main chain via linear 1,6-hexamethylenedioxy spacers. The band gap of I and II is 2.12 eV and the **photoluminescence** (PL) maximum of I and II is located at 576 and 573 nm, resp. The maximum **electroluminescence** (EL) of single layer **devices** based on I and II is 583 and 580 nm, resp. These values are close to those of poly(2-methoxy-5-ethylhexyloxy-1,4-phenylenevinylene) (MEH-PPV). The relative PL quantum yield of I and II is 1.9 and 2.0 times higher than that of MEH-PPV. In the PL and EL spectra, emission from CNST (1,2-diphenyl-2'-cyanoethene) pendants was not observed, indicating that the energy transfer from OXD pendants to the main chain takes place completely. The OXD pendants did not affect the EL and PL maximum of the main chain. A single-layer EL **device** based on I and II had efficiency of 0.1 c.d./A at 300 mA/cm² and 0.17 c.d./A at 323 mA/cm², resp., which was significantly higher than that of MEH-PPV measured under the same conditions. The energy levels calculated from optical and electrochem. data strongly support the evidence that OXD pendants are good hole blocking groups and promote electron-hole (exciton) recombination.
CC 35-7 (Chemistry of Synthetic High Polymers)
Section cross-reference(s): 36, 73
ST methoxyoxyphenyl oxadiazole polyphenylenevinylene prepn conjugation length electron transport; **photoluminescence** band gap polyphenylenevinylene oxadiazole pendant conjugated polymer; emitter polyphenylenevinylene oxadiazole group EL **device** efficiency
IT Polymerization
(Heck coupling; preparation of poly(oxadiazole-phenylene vinylene)s with exciton confinement for improved efficiency of single-layer light-emitting diodes)
IT Coupling reaction
(Heck; preparation of poly(oxadiazole-phenylene vinylene)s with exciton confinement for improved efficiency of single-layer light-emitting diodes)
IT Polymers, preparation
RL: DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(conjugated; preparation of poly(oxadiazole-phenylene vinylene)s with exciton confinement for improved efficiency of single-layer light-emitting diodes)
IT Redox reaction
(electrochem.; preparation of poly(oxadiazole-phenylene vinylene)s with exciton confinement for improved efficiency of single-layer light-emitting diodes)
IT Band gap
(optical; preparation of poly(oxadiazole-phenylene vinylene)s with exciton confinement for improved efficiency of single-layer light-emitting diodes)
IT Poly(arylenealkenylenes)

RL: DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(oxadiazole group containing; preparation of poly(oxadiazole-phenylene vinylene)s with exciton confinement for improved efficiency of single-layer light-emitting diodes)

IT **Electroluminescent devices**
Electron-hole recombination
Exciton
Luminescence
Luminescence, electroluminescence
(preparation of poly(oxadiazole-phenylene vinylene)s with exciton confinement for improved efficiency of single-layer light-emitting diodes)

IT 728880-65-7P 728880-66-8P 728880-67-9P 728880-68-0P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(intermediate; preparation of poly(oxadiazole-phenylene vinylene)s with exciton confinement for improved efficiency of single-layer light-emitting diodes)

IT **728880-69-1P 728880-70-4P**
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(monomer; preparation of poly(oxadiazole-phenylene vinylene)s with exciton confinement for improved efficiency of single-layer light-emitting diodes)

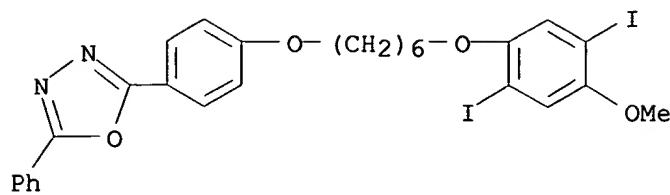
IT 708264-21-5P **728880-71-5P 728880-72-6P** 730957-72-9P
RL: DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of poly(oxadiazole-phenylene vinylene)s with exciton confinement for improved efficiency of single-layer light-emitting diodes)

IT 65-85-0, Benzoic acid, reactions 92-92-2, 4-Phenylbenzoic acid
99-76-3, Methyl 4-hydroxy benzoate 7803-57-8, Hydrazine hydrate
25952-53-8, 1-[3-(Dimethylamino)propyl]-3-ethylcarbodiimide hydrochloride
605669-23-6
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of poly(oxadiazole-phenylene vinylene)s with exciton confinement for improved efficiency of single-layer light-emitting diodes)

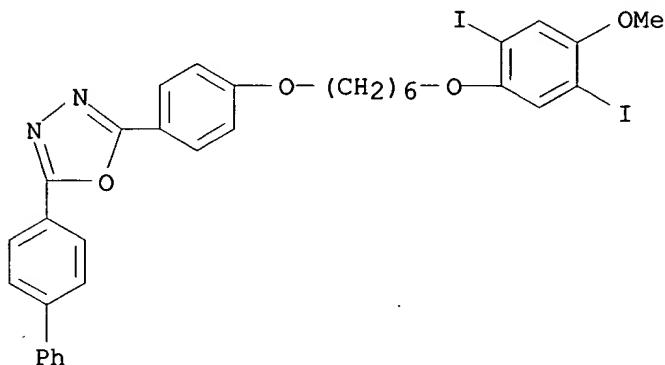
IT 10025-87-3, Phosphorus chloride oxide (PCl₃O)
RL: RGT (Reagent); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of poly(oxadiazole-phenylene vinylene)s with exciton confinement for improved efficiency of single-layer light-emitting diodes)

IT **728880-69-1P 728880-70-4P**
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(monomer; preparation of poly(oxadiazole-phenylene vinylene)s with exciton confinement for improved efficiency of single-layer light-emitting diodes)

RN 728880-69-1 HCPLUS
CN INDEX NAME NOT YET ASSIGNED



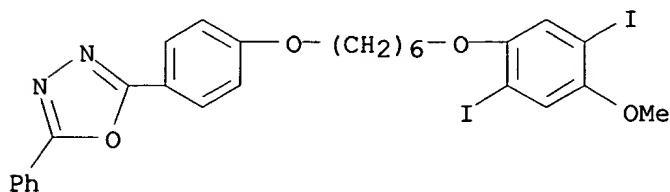
RN 728880-70-4 HCAPLUS
CN INDEX NAME NOT YET ASSIGNED



IT 728880-71-5P 728880-72-6P
RL: DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of poly(oxadiazole-phenylene vinylene)s with exciton confinement for improved efficiency of single-layer light-emitting diodes)
RN 728880-71-5 HCAPLUS
CN 1,3,4-Oxadiazole, 2-[4-[[6-(2,5-diido-4-methoxyphenoxy)hexyl]oxy]phenyl]-5-phenyl-, polymer with 1,4-bis(dodecyloxy)-2,5-diethenylbenzene (9CI)
(CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

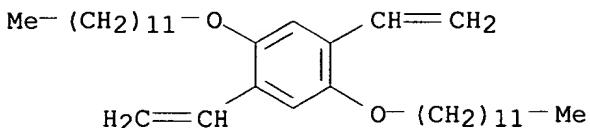
CRN 728880-69-1
CMF C27 H26 I2 N2 O4



CM 2

CRN 209050-49-7

CMF C34 H58 O2



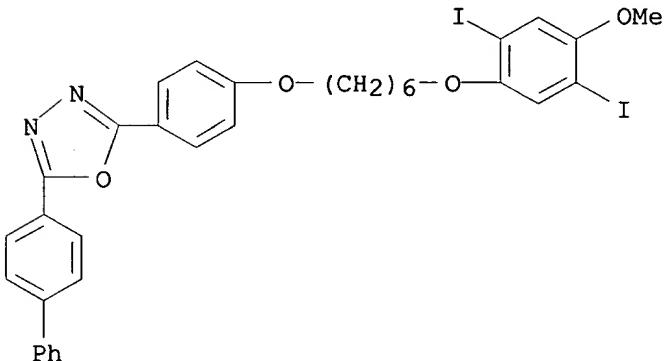
RN 728880-72-6 HCPLUS

CN 1,3,4-Oxadiazole, 2-[1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl-5-[4-[(6-(2,5-diiodo-4-methoxyphenoxy)hexyl)oxy]phenyl]-, polymer with 1,4-bis(dodecyloxy)-2,5-diethenylbenzene (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 728880-70-4

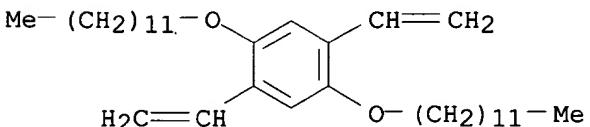
CMF C33 H30 I2 N2 O4



CM 2

CRN 209050-49-7

CMF C34 H58 O2



RE.CNT 21 THERE ARE 21 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L71 ANSWER 4 OF 32 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 2004:379636 HCPLUS

DN 141:106810

TI Triphenylamine- and oxadiazole-substituted poly(1,4-phenylenevinylene)s:
synthesis, photo-, and **electroluminescent** properties

AU Pu, Yong-Jin; Kurata, Takashi; Soma, Minoru; Kido, Junji; Nishide,

Hiroyuki
CS Department of Applied Chemistry, Waseda University, Tokyo, 169-8555, Japan
SO Synthetic Metals (2004), 143(2), 207-214
CODEN: SYMEDZ; ISSN: 0379-6779
PB Elsevier Science B.V.
DT Journal
LA English
AB Novel triphenylamine- and oxadiazole-substituted poly(1,4-phenylenevinylene)s (PPV) or CN-PPV (P1-4) were synthesized by the Wittig-Horner, Knoevenagel, and Gilch type polymerization. The polymers exhibited good solubility in common organic solvents, relatively high photoluminescent (PL) efficiency, and high HOMO level for ca. -5.1 eV. The simple double-layer devices of triphenylamine-PPV (P1), ITO/PEDOT: PSS/P1/Cs/Al, exhibited a very high luminance of 510 cd/m² under a low driving voltage of 3 V, demonstrating the effectiveness of triphenylamine moiety as a substituent of PPV derivs. for a light-emitting polymer. Triphenylamine-CN-PPV (P2) exhibited bipolar reversible redox in CV. The bipolar type of PPVs, P2 and triphenylamine-oxadiazole-PPV (P3), showed lower luminance and efficiency than those of the p-type of PPV (P1).
CC 35-5 (Chemistry of Synthetic High Polymers)
ST triphenylamine oxadiazole PPV synthesis luminescence
electroluminescence
IT Cyclic voltammetry
Electric current-potential relationship
Electroluminescent devices
Energy level
HOMO (molecular orbital)
LUMO (molecular orbital)
Luminescence
Luminescence, electroluminescence
Molecular weight
Molecular weight distribution
Redox potential
UV and visible spectra
(synthesis, photo-, and electroluminescent properties of triphenylamine- and oxadiazole-substituted poly(1,4-phenylenevinylene)s: synthesis, photo-, and electroluminescent properties)
IT Poly(arylenealkenylenes)
RL: DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(synthesis, photo-, and electroluminescent properties of triphenylamine- and oxadiazole-substituted poly(1,4-phenylenevinylene)s: synthesis, photo-, and electroluminescent properties)
IT 50926-11-9, ITO 155090-83-8, PEDOT-PSS
RL: DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses)
(synthesis, photo-, and electroluminescent properties of triphenylamine- and oxadiazole-substituted poly(1,4-phenylenevinylene)s: synthesis, photo-, and electroluminescent properties)
IT 385395-44-8P 386264-44-4P 717824-22-1P 717824-23-2P
717854-14-3P 717906-01-9P 717907-78-3P 717908-04-8P
RL: DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(synthesis, photo-, and electroluminescent properties of triphenylamine- and oxadiazole-substituted poly(1,4-

phenylenevinylene)s: synthesis, photo-, and **electroluminescent** properties)

IT 36809-26-4 220186-63-0 **335276-14-7**
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (synthesis, photo-, and **electroluminescent** properties of triphenylamine- and oxadiazole-substituted poly(1,4-phenylenevinylene)s: synthesis, photo-, and **electroluminescent** properties)

IT 213749-91-8P 267221-88-5P 385395-42-6P 385395-43-7P 385395-43-7P
 717824-15-2P 717824-16-3P 717824-17-4P **717824-18-5P**
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (synthesis, photo-, and **electroluminescent** properties of triphenylamine- and oxadiazole-substituted poly(1,4-phenylenevinylene)s: synthesis, photo-, and **electroluminescent** properties)

IT **717854-14-3P**
 RL: DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (synthesis, photo-, and **electroluminescent** properties of triphenylamine- and oxadiazole-substituted poly(1,4-phenylenevinylene)s: synthesis, photo-, and **electroluminescent** properties)

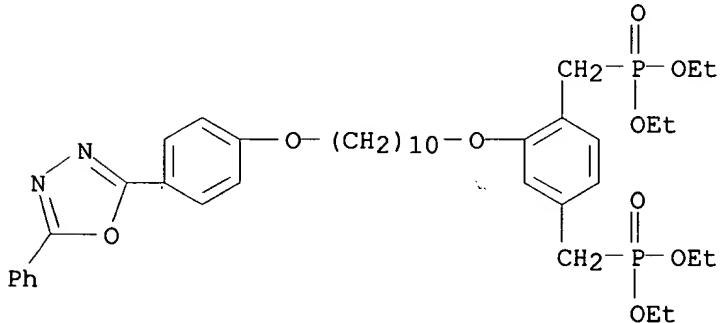
RN 717854-14-3 HCPLUS

CN Phosphonic acid, [[2-[[10-[4-(5-phenyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)phenoxy]decyl]oxy]-1,4-phenylene]bis(methylene)]bis-, tetraethyl ester, polymer with 4'-(diphenylamino)-4-[(2-ethylhexyl)oxy][1,1'-biphenyl]-2,5-dicarboxaldehyde (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 717824-18-5

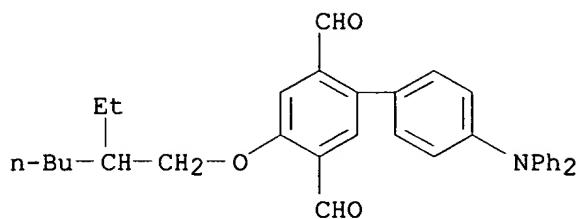
CMF C40 H56 N2 O9 P2



CM 2

CRN 385395-43-7

CMF C34 H35 N O3

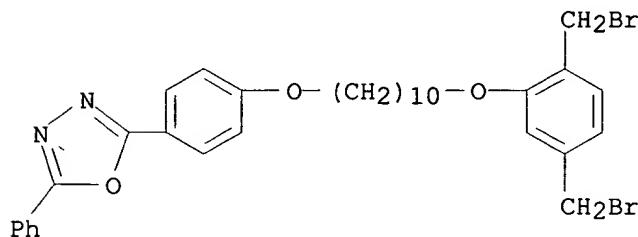


IT 335276-14-7

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (synthesis, photo-, and **electroluminescent** properties of
 triphenylamine- and oxadiazole-substituted poly(1,4-
 phenylenevinylene)s: synthesis, photo-, and **electroluminescent**
 properties)

RN 335276-14-7 HCPLUS

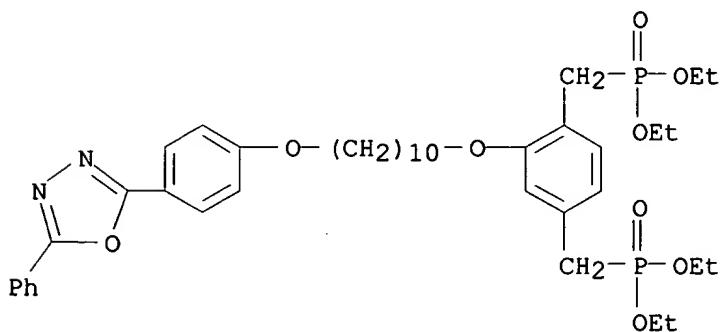
CN 1,3,4-Oxadiazole, 2-[4-[[10-[2,5-bis(bromomethyl)phenoxy]decyl]oxy]phenyl]-5-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 717824-18-5P

RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT
 (Reactant or reagent)
 (synthesis, photo-, and **electroluminescent** properties of
 triphenylamine- and oxadiazole-substituted poly(1,4-
 phenylenevinylene)s: synthesis, photo-, and **electroluminescent**
 properties)

RN 717824-18-5 HCPLUS

CN Phosphonic acid, [[2-[[4-(5-phenyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-
 yl)phenoxy]decyl]oxy]-1,4-phenylene]bis(methylene)bis-, tetraethyl ester
 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

RE.CNT 23 THERE ARE 23 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L71 ANSWER 5 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2004:319833 HCAPLUS
DN 141:54721
TI Enhancement of efficiency in **luminescent** polymer by incorporation of conjugated 1,3,4-oxadiazole side chains as hole-blocker/electron-transporter
AU Kim, Joo Hyun; Lee, Hoosung
CS Department of Chemistry, Sogang University, Seoul, 121-742, S. Korea
SO Synthetic Metals (2004), 143(1), 13-19
CODEN: SYMEDZ; ISSN: 0379-6779
PB Elsevier Science B.V.
DT Journal
LA English
AB A novel **luminescent** polymer poly(2-methoxy-5-[6'-(2''-(4'''-oxyphenyl)-5'''-phenyl-1'',3'',4'''-oxadiazole]-hexyloxy)-1,4-phenylenevinylene-alt-2,5-bis-dodecyloxy-1,4-phenylenevinylene) (MPPOXA), was synthesized by the Wittig reaction. Electron withdrawing pendant, 2-(4-oxyphenyl)-5-phenyl-1,3,4-oxadiazole (OXD), is separated from the main chain via linear 1,6-hexamethylene-dioxy chain. The band gap figured out from the UV-Vis spectrum and **photoluminescence** (PL) maximum of the polymer are 2.08 eV and 585 nm, resp. These values are similar to those of MEH-PPV [poly(2-methoxy-5-ethylhexyloxy-1,4-phenylenevinylene)] (2.12 eV and 580 nm). The maximum of **electroluminescence** (EL) of the **device** based on single layer structure (ITO/MPPOXA/Al) appeared at 586 nm, which is similar to that of MEH-PPV (583 nm). In PL and **EL** spectra, emission from OXD pendants was not observed Single layer **EL device** based on MPPOXA have an external quantum efficiency of 0.01% at 2.3 mA/mm², which is significantly higher than that of MEH-PPV (0.0002% at 2.4 mA/mm²) measured under the same conditions. The HOMO and LUMO energy levels of the polymer main chain figured out from the cyclic voltammogram and the UV-Vis spectrum are -4.96 and -2.88 eV, resp., which are similar to those of MEH-PPV (-4.98, -2.86 eV). The estimated HOMO and LUMO energy levels of the pendant were -6.17 and -2.47 eV, resp. LUMO energy level is significant lower than those of the main chain. These results suggest that OXD units do not affect the emission maximum of the main chain comparison with MEH-PPV. The pendants block the injected holes from the anode and enhance electron-transporting property.
CC 35-5 (Chemistry of Synthetic High Polymers)
Section cross-reference(s): 73, 76
ST oxadiazole polyphenylenevinylene **luminescence**
electroluminescence conjugated polymer
IT Polymers, preparation
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation) (conjugated; preparation of **luminescent** polyphenylenevinylene polymer by incorporation of conjugated oxadiazole side chains as hole-blocker/electron-transporter)
IT Redox reaction
(electrochem.; preparation of **luminescent** polyphenylenevinylene polymer by incorporation of conjugated oxadiazole side chains as hole-blocker/electron-transporter)
IT HOMO (molecular orbital)
LUMO (molecular orbital)
Luminescence
Luminescence, electroluminescence

Polymerization

(preparation of **luminescent** polyphenylenevinylene polymer by incorporation of conjugated oxadiazole side chains as hole-blocker/electron-transporter)

IT Poly(arylenealkenylenes)
 RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (preparation of **luminescent** polyphenylenevinylene polymer by incorporation of conjugated oxadiazole side chains as hole-blocker/electron-transporter)

IT 20744-11-0P, 1-(6-Bromo hexyloxy)-4-methoxybenzene 697299-41-5P
 708259-55-6P 708259-56-7P **708259-57-8P 708259-58-9P**
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (intermediate; preparation of **luminescent** polyphenylenevinylene polymer by incorporation of conjugated oxadiazole side chains as hole-blocker/electron-transporter)

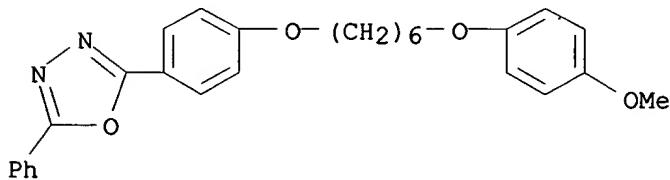
IT 123415-45-2P **708259-59-0P**
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (monomer; preparation of **luminescent** polyphenylenevinylene polymer by incorporation of conjugated oxadiazole side chains as hole-blocker/electron-transporter)

IT **708259-60-3P** 708264-21-5P
 RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (preparation of **luminescent** polyphenylenevinylene polymer by incorporation of conjugated oxadiazole side chains as hole-blocker/electron-transporter)

IT 99-76-3, Methyl 4-hydroxybenzoate 100-44-7, Benzyl chloride, reactions
 150-76-5, 4-Methoxyphenol 603-35-0, Triphenylphosphine, reactions
 629-03-8, 1,6-Dibromohexane 7803-57-8, Hydrazine hydrate 30525-89-4,
 Paraformaldehyde
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (starting material; preparation of **luminescent** polyphenylenevinylene polymer by incorporation of conjugated oxadiazole side chains as hole-blocker/electron-transporter)

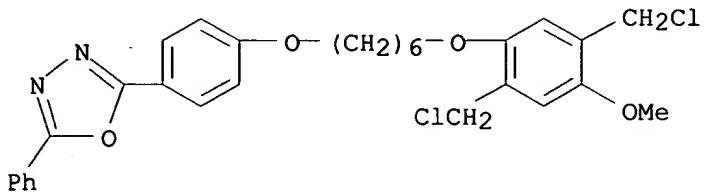
IT **708259-57-8P 708259-58-9P**
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (intermediate; preparation of **luminescent** polyphenylenevinylene polymer by incorporation of conjugated oxadiazole side chains as hole-blocker/electron-transporter)

RN 708259-57-8 HCPLUS
 CN 1,3,4-Oxadiazole, 2-[4-[[6-(4-methoxyphenoxy)hexyl]oxy]phenyl]-5-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 708259-58-9 HCPLUS

CN 1,3,4-Oxadiazole, 2-[4-[[6-[2,5-bis(chloromethyl)-4-methoxyphenoxy]hexyl]oxy]phenyl]-5-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

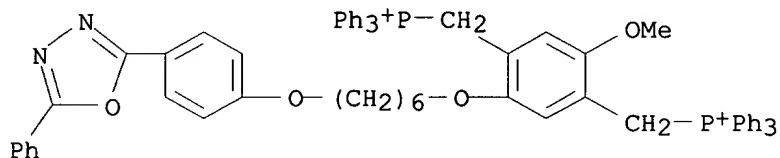


IT 708259-59-0P

RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (monomer; preparation of **luminescent** polyphenylenevinylene polymer by incorporation of conjugated oxadiazole side chains as hole-blocker/electron-transporter)

RN 708259-59-0 HCPLUS

CN Phosphonium, [[2-methoxy-5-[[6-[4-(5-phenyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)phenoxy]hexyl]oxy]-1,4-phenylene]bis(methylene)]bis[triphenyl-, dichloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



●2 Cl-

IT 708259-60-3P

RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (preparation of **luminescent** polyphenylenevinylene polymer by incorporation of conjugated oxadiazole side chains as hole-blocker/electron-transporter)

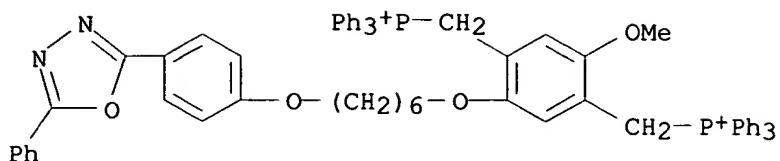
RN 708259-60-3 HCPLUS

CN Phosphonium, [[2-methoxy-5-[[6-[4-(5-phenyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)phenoxy]hexyl]oxy]-1,4-phenylene]bis(methylene)]bis[triphenyl-, dichloride, polymer with 2,5-bis(dodecyloxy)-1,4-benzenedicarboxaldehyde (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 708259-59-0

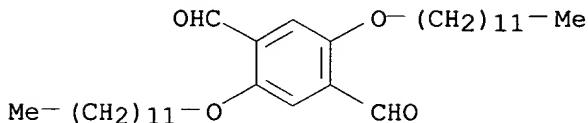
CMF C65 H60 N2 O4 P2 . 2 Cl



●2 Cl-

CM 2

CRN 123415-45-2
CMF C32 H54 O4



RE.CNT 18 THERE ARE 18 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L71 ANSWER 6 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 2004:299147 HCAPLUS
 DN 141:24047
 TI Synthesis and characterization of poly(1,4-phenylenevinylene) derivatives containing **liquid crystalline** oxadiazole groups
 AU Sun, Xiaobo; Li, Min; Liu, Dong; Zhang, Peng; Tian, Wenjing
 CS Institute of Materials Science and Engineering and A. G. MacDiarmid Laboratory, Jilin University, Changchun, 130012, Peop. Rep. China
 SO Journal of Applied Polymer Science (2004), 91(1), 396-403
 CODEN: JAPNAB; ISSN: 0021-8995
 PB John Wiley & Sons, Inc.
 DT Journal
 LA English
 AB Two novel poly(1,4-phenylenevinylene) (PPV) derivs. containing **liquid crystalline** oxadiazole side chains were prepared by a dehydrochlorination process. The homopolymer poly[2-methoxy-5-((2-methoxy-phenyl)-5-hexyloxy-phenyloxy-1,3,4-oxadiazole)-1,4-phenylenevinylene] (HO-PE6) is insol. in common solvents, whereas the copolymer poly[2-methoxy-5-((2-methoxy-phenyl)-5-hexyloxy-phenyloxy-1,3,4-oxadiazole)-(2-methoxy-5-(2'-ethylhexyloxy))-1,4-phenylenevinylene] (CO-PE6) is soluble in common solvents such as chloroform, THF, and p-xylene. The mol. structure of CO-PE6 was confirmed by FTIR, 1H-NMR, UV-vis spectroscopy, and polarized light microscopy. CO-PE6 showed a maximum emission at 556 nm in chloroform and at 564 nm in solid film, when excited at 450 nm. The maximum **electroluminescence** emission of the **device** indium-tin oxide (ITO)CO-PE6/Al is at 555 nm. The turn-on voltage of LEDs based on CO-PE6 and MEH-PPV is 6.5 and 8.5 V, resp. The electron mobility of CO-PE6 is higher than that of MEH-PPV based on the results of current-voltage and electrochem. behavior of both MEH-PPV and CO-PE6.

CC 35-5 (Chemistry of Synthetic High Polymers)
Section cross-reference(s): 36, 73, 75
ST polyphenylenevinylene liq cryst oxadiazole side group
prepn property LED
IT LUMO (molecular orbital)
(HOMO gap; synthesis and characterization of poly(phenylenevinylene) derivs. containing liquid crystalline oxadiazole groups and LEDs based on poly(phenylenevinylene))
IT HOMO (molecular orbital)
(LUMO gap; synthesis and characterization of poly(phenylenevinylene) derivs. containing liquid crystalline oxadiazole groups and LEDs based on poly(phenylenevinylene))
IT Redox reaction
(electrochem.; synthesis and characterization of poly(phenylenevinylene) derivs. containing liquid crystalline oxadiazole groups and LEDs based on poly(phenylenevinylene))
IT Liquid crystals
(monomer; synthesis and characterization of poly(phenylenevinylene) derivs. containing liquid crystalline oxadiazole groups and LEDs based on poly(phenylenevinylene))
IT Electric current-potential relationship
Electroluminescent devices
Electron mobility
HOMO (molecular orbital)
LUMO (molecular orbital)
Liquid crystals, polymeric
Luminescence
Luminescence, electroluminescence
Redox potential
UV and visible spectra
(synthesis and characterization of poly(phenylenevinylene) derivs. containing liquid crystalline oxadiazole groups and LEDs based on poly(phenylenevinylene))
IT Poly(arylenealkenylenes)
RL: DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(synthesis and characterization of poly(phenylenevinylene) derivs. containing liquid crystalline oxadiazole groups and LEDs based on poly(phenylenevinylene))
IT Electronic transition
($\pi-\pi^*$; synthesis and characterization of poly(phenylenevinylene) derivs. containing liquid crystalline oxadiazole groups and LEDs based on poly(phenylenevinylene))
IT 7429-90-5, Aluminum, uses 50926-11-9, ITO
RL: DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses)
(electrode in LED; synthesis and characterization of poly(phenylenevinylene) derivs. containing liquid crystalline oxadiazole groups and LEDs based on poly(phenylenevinylene))
IT 20744-11-0P 503073-08-3P 697299-40-4P 697299-41-5P
697299-42-6P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(intermediate in monomer preparation; synthesis and characterization of poly(phenylenevinylene) derivs. containing liquid crystalline oxadiazole groups and LEDs based on poly(phenylenevinylene))
IT 697299-43-7P
RL: PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(monomer; synthesis and characterization of poly(phenylenevinylene))

derivs. containing **liquid crystalline** oxadiazole groups and LEDs based on poly(phenylenevinylene))

IT 209625-37-6P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(monomer; synthesis and characterization of poly(phenylenevinylene) derivs. containing **liquid crystalline** oxadiazole groups and LEDs based on poly(phenylenevinylene))

IT 94-30-4 100-07-2, p-Methoxybenzoyl chloride 150-76-5, p-Hydroxyanisole 629-03-8, 1,6-Dibromohexane 7803-57-8, Hydrazine monohydrate 10035-10-6, Hydrogen bromide, reactions 30525-89-4, Paraformaldehyde RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reactant in monomer preparation; synthesis and characterization of poly(phenylenevinylene) derivs. containing **liquid crystalline** oxadiazole groups and LEDs based on poly(phenylenevinylene))

IT 146370-51-6P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reactant in monomer preparation; synthesis and characterization of poly(phenylenevinylene) derivs. containing **liquid crystalline** oxadiazole groups and LEDs based on poly(phenylenevinylene))

IT 138184-36-8, MEH-PPV
RL: DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses)
(synthesis and characterization of poly(phenylenevinylene) derivs. containing **liquid crystalline** oxadiazole groups and LEDs based on poly(phenylenevinylene))

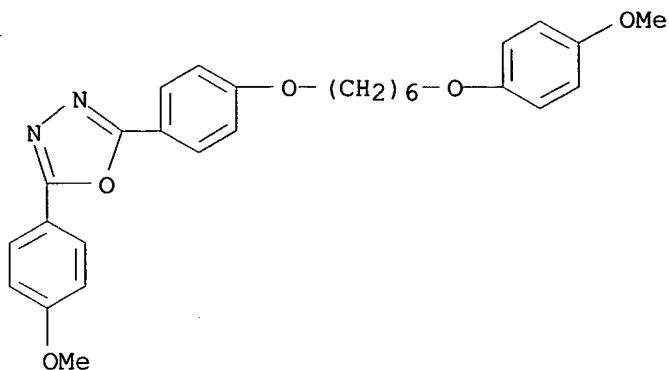
IT 697299-45-9P
RL: DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(synthesis and characterization of poly(phenylenevinylene) derivs. containing **liquid crystalline** oxadiazole groups and LEDs based on poly(phenylenevinylene))

IT 697299-44-8P 697758-75-1P
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(synthesis and characterization of poly(phenylenevinylene) derivs. containing **liquid crystalline** oxadiazole groups and LEDs based on poly(phenylenevinylene))

IT 503073-08-3P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(intermediate in monomer preparation; synthesis and characterization of poly(phenylenevinylene) derivs. containing **liquid crystalline** oxadiazole groups and LEDs based on poly(phenylenevinylene))

RN 503073-08-3 HCPLUS

CN 1,3,4-Oxadiazole, 2-[4-[[6-(4-methoxyphenoxy)hexyl]oxy]phenyl]-5-(4-methoxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

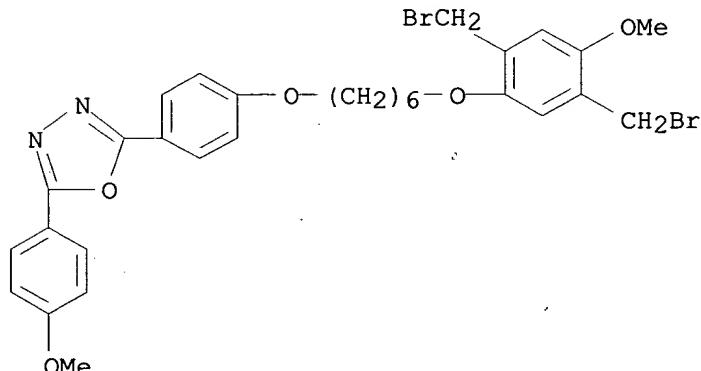


IT 697299-43-7P

RL: PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (monomer; synthesis and characterization of poly(phenylenevinylene) derivs. containing **liquid crystalline** oxadiazole groups and LEDs based on poly(phenylenevinylene))

RN 697299-43-7 HCAPLUS

CN 1,3,4-Oxadiazole, 2-[4-[[6-[2,5-bis(bromomethyl)-4-methoxyphenoxy]hexyl]oxy]phenyl]-5-(4-methoxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 697299-45-9P

RL: DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (synthesis and characterization of poly(phenylenevinylene) derivs. containing **liquid crystalline** oxadiazole groups and LEDs based on poly(phenylenevinylene))

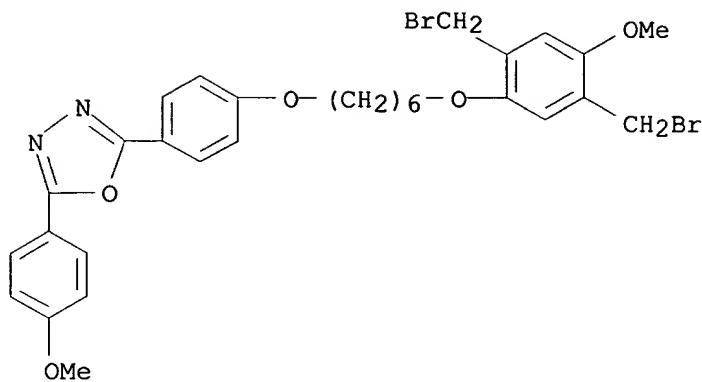
RN 697299-45-9 HCAPLUS

CN 1,3,4-Oxadiazole, 2-[4-[[6-[2,5-bis(bromomethyl)-4-methoxyphenoxy]hexyl]oxy]phenyl]-5-(4-methoxyphenyl)-, polymer with 1,4-bis(bromomethyl)-2-[(2-ethylhexyl)oxy]-5-methoxybenzene (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 697299-43-7

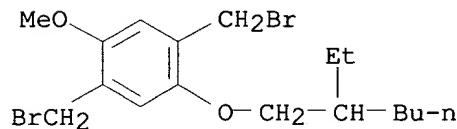
CMF C30 H32 Br2 N2 O5



CM 2

CRN 209625-37-6

CMF C17 H26 Br2 O2



IT 697299-44-8P

RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (synthesis and characterization of poly(phenylenevinylene) derivs.
 containing liquid crystalline oxadiazole groups and LEDs based
 on poly(phenylenevinylene))

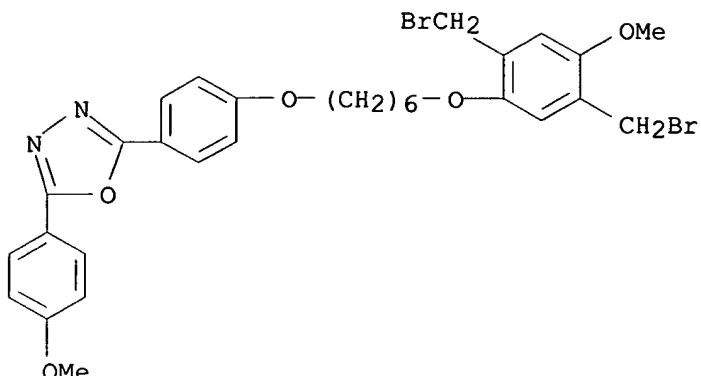
RN 697299-44-8 HCPLUS

CN 1,3,4-Oxadiazole, 2-[4-[[6-[2,5-bis(bromomethyl)-4-methoxyphenoxy]hexyl]oxy]phenyl]-5-(4-methoxyphenyl)-, homopolymer (9CI)
 (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 697299-43-7

CMF C30 H32 Br2 N2 O5



RE.CNT 14 THERE ARE 14 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L71 ANSWER 7 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 2003:748186 HCAPLUS
 DN 140:225379
 TI Electrical and optical properties of a new organic **electroluminescent** materials of oxadiazole derivatives
 AU Zhang, Minglong; Xia, Yiben; Li, Min; Wang, Linjun; Zhang, Weili
 CS Department of Materials Science and Engineering, Shanghai University, Shanghai, 201800, Peop. Rep. China
 SO Guangzi Xuebao (2003), 32(6), 672-675
 CODEN: GUXUED; ISSN: 1004-4213
 PB Kexue Chubanshe
 DT Journal
 LA Chinese
 AB The elec. and optical properties of the small oxadiazole (OXD) derivs. are determined by DSC, polarized optical microscope (POM), UV absorption spectrum, electrochem. measurement and manufacturing multi-layers **device**. **Liquid crystal**, electron-transport, cavity-transport, **luminescence** and other excellent characterizations are found in these R-OXD materials. The multi-layers **EL device** with R-OXD layer begins to emit light at below 5 V and a luminance level of 1000 cd/m² can be obtained at only 7 V. This series of compds. is beneficial to decrease the threshold voltage in **devices** and to improve luminous intensity and efficiency.
 CC 73-11 (Optical, Electron, and Mass Spectroscopy and Other Related Properties)
 Section cross-reference(s): 22, 75, 76
 ST oxadiazole deriv **electroluminescent device**
 IT **Liquid crystals**
 (**liquid crystal** property of new small oxadiazole derivs.)
 IT Electric current-potential relationship
 Electrochemical analysis
 (of LED using new small oxadiazole derivs.)
 IT Luminescence, **electroluminescence**
 (of LED using new small oxadiazole derivs. with respect to voltage)
 IT UV and visible spectra
 (of new small oxadiazole derivs.)
 IT 50926-11-9, Indium tin oxide
 RL: **DEV** (Device component use); **USES** (Uses)
 (anode; elec. and optical properties of new organic

electroluminescent materials of oxadiazole derivs.)

IT 503073-07-2 503073-08-3
RL: PRP (Properties)
(elec. and optical properties of new organic **electroluminescent** materials of oxadiazole derivs.)

IT 7429-90-5, Aluminum, uses
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(electrode; elec. and optical properties of new organic **electroluminescent** materials of oxadiazole derivs.)

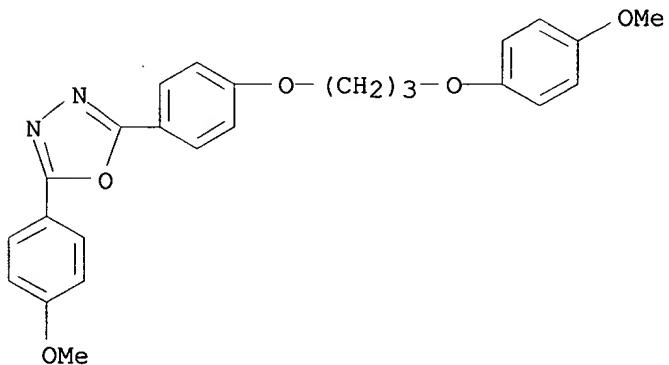
IT 208264-13-5, Poly(2,3-dibutoxy-1,4-phenylenevinylene)
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(hole-transport layer; elec. and optical properties of new organic **electroluminescent** materials of oxadiazole derivs.)

IT 7784-18-1, Aluminum fluoride (AlF₃)
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(mid-electrode; elec. and optical properties of new organic **electroluminescent** materials of oxadiazole derivs.)

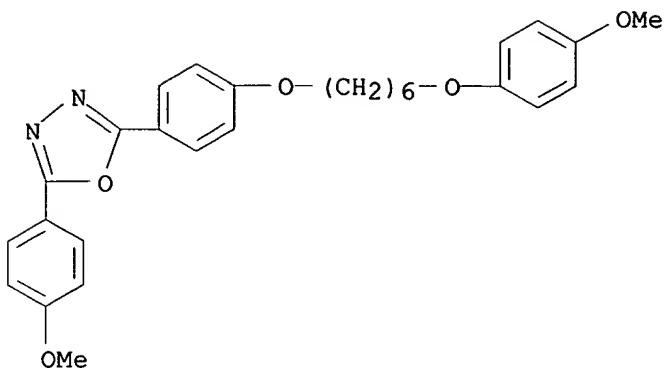
IT 503073-07-2 503073-08-3
RL: PRP (Properties)
(elec. and optical properties of new organic **electroluminescent** materials of oxadiazole derivs.)

RN 503073-07-2 HCPLUS

CN 1,3,4-Oxadiazole, 2-[4-[3-(4-methoxyphenoxy)propoxy]phenyl]-5-(4-methoxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 503073-08-3 HCPLUS
CN 1,3,4-Oxadiazole, 2-[4-[6-(4-methoxyphenoxy)hexyl]oxy]phenyl]-5-(4-methoxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L71 ANSWER 8 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 2003:353898 HCAPLUS

DN 138:376103

TI **Electroluminescent device with liquid crystal copolymer**

IN Mochizuki, Hirotaka; Ikeda, Tomiki

PA Kokusaki Kiban Zairyo Kenkyusho K. K., Japan; JSR Ltd.

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2003133073	A2	20030509	JP 2001-332087 JP 2001-332087	20011030 20011030

AB The invention refers to an **electroluminescent device** comprising a copolymer of a **liquid crystal** monomer having a **liquid crystal** side chain, and a functional monomer 2-[CH₂:C(R₁)CO₂(CH₂)_mO-p-C₆H₄-p-C₆H₄]-5-Y-1,3,4-oxadiazole- [R₁ = H, Me; Y = -p-C₆H₄N(CH₃)₂, -p-C₆H₄N(Ph)₂, 3-(N-methylcarbazolyl); 3-(N-phenylcarbazolyl); m = 2 - 11].

IC ICM H05B033-14

ICS C08F220-36; C09K011-06; C07C255-54

CC 73-11 (Optical, Electron, and Mass Spectroscopy and Other Related Properties)

ST **electroluminescent device liq
crystal polymer**

IT **Electroluminescent devices**

Liquid crystals, polymeric
(**electroluminescent device with liquid
crystal copolymer**)

IT 521971-84-6P 521971-85-7P 521971-87-9P

521971-88-0P 521971-89-1P 521971-90-4P

RL: DEV (Device component use); SPN (Synthetic preparation);

PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(**electroluminescent device with liquid
crystal copolymer**)

IT 79-41-4, Methacrylic acid, reactions 920-46-7, Methacrylic acid chloride 1611-56-9, 11-Bromo-1-undecanol 4286-55-9, 6-Bromo-1-hexanol 19812-93-2, 4-Cyano-4'-hydroxybiphenyl 33940-27-1 50816-19-8, 8-Bromo-1-octanol 51449-84-4 125775-57-7

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (electroluminescent device with liquid
 crystal copolymer)

IT 47304-16-5P, 4'-(6-Hydroxyhexyloxy)biphenyl-4-carboxylic acid
 111232-16-7P 117318-91-9P 141085-16-7P 521971-76-6P
 521971-77-7P 521971-78-8P 521971-79-9P
 521971-81-3P
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT
 (Reactant or reagent)
 (electroluminescent device with liquid
 crystal copolymer)

IT 521971-84-6P 521971-87-9P 521971-88-0P
 521971-89-1P 521971-90-4P
 RL: DEV (Device component use); SPN (Synthetic preparation);
 PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (electroluminescent device with liquid
 crystal copolymer)

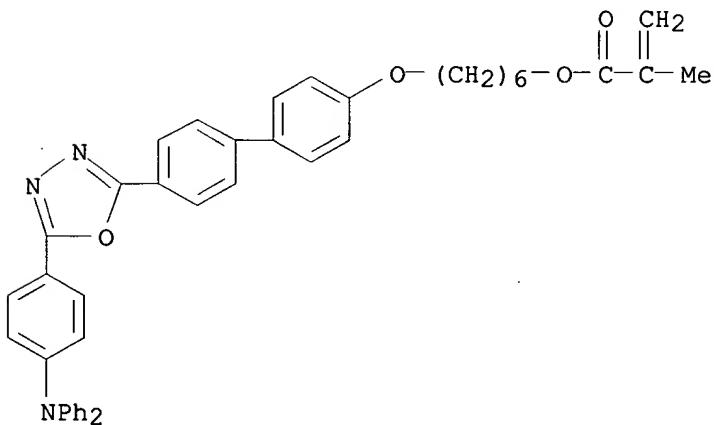
RN 521971-84-6 HCPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 6-[(4'-cyano[1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl)oxy]hexyl
 ester, polymer with 6-[[4'-[5-[4-(diphenylamino)phenyl]-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-
 yl][1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl]oxy]hexyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX
 NAME)

CM 1

CRN 521971-76-6

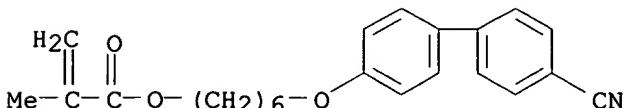
CMF C42 H39 N3 O4



CM 2

CRN 117318-91-9

CMF C23 H25 N O3



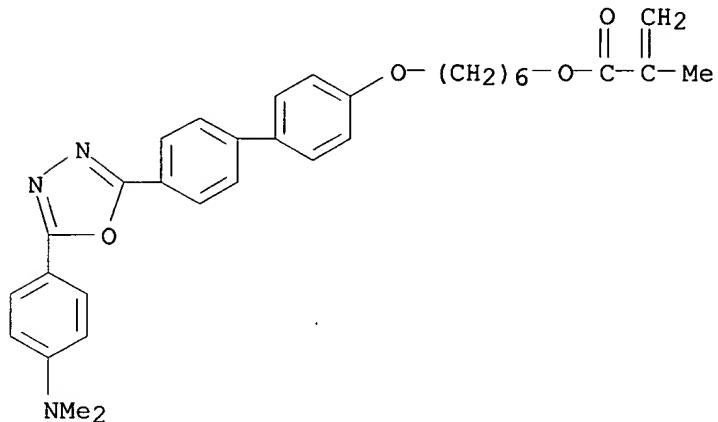
RN 521971-87-9 HCPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 6-[(4'-cyano[1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl)oxy]hexyl ester, polymer with 6-[[4'-(5-[4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)[1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl]oxy]hexyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 521971-78-8

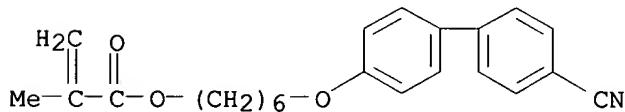
CMF C32 H35 N3 O4



CM 2

CRN 117318-91-9

CMF C23 H25 N O3



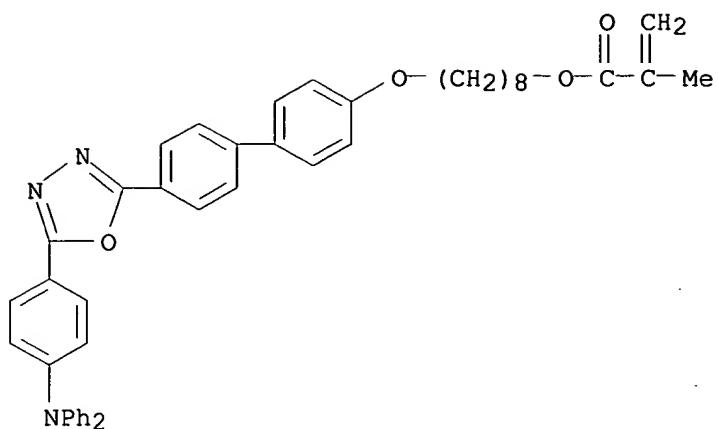
RN 521971-88-0 HCPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 6-[(4'-cyano[1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl)oxy]hexyl ester, polymer with 8-[[4'-(5-[4-(diphenylamino)phenyl]-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)[1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl]oxy]octyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

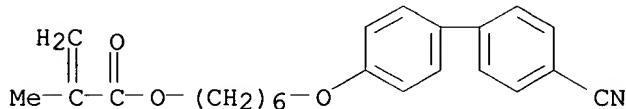
CRN 521971-79-9

CMF C44 H43 N3 O4



CM 2

CRN 117318-91-9
 CMF C23 H25 N O3

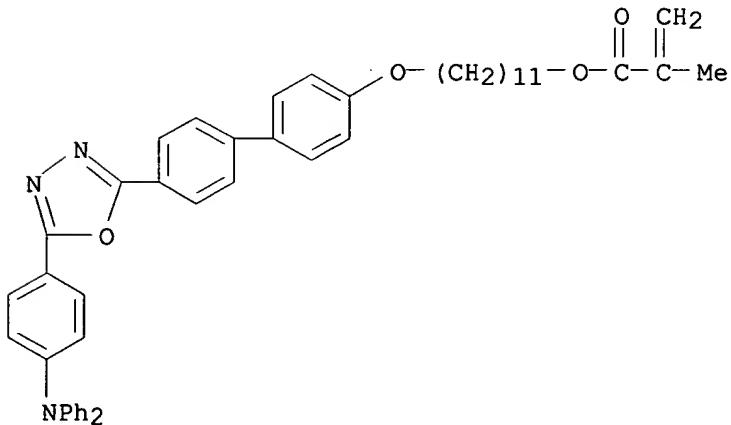


RN 521971-89-1 HCPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 6-[(4'-cyano[1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl)oxy]hexyl ester, polymer with 11-[4'-[5-[4-(diphenylamino)phenyl]-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl][1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl]oxy]undecyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

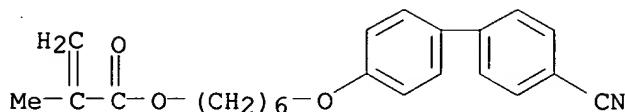
CM 1

CRN 521971-81-3
 CMF C47 H49 N3 O4



CM 2

CRN 117318-91-9
 CMF C23 H25 N 03

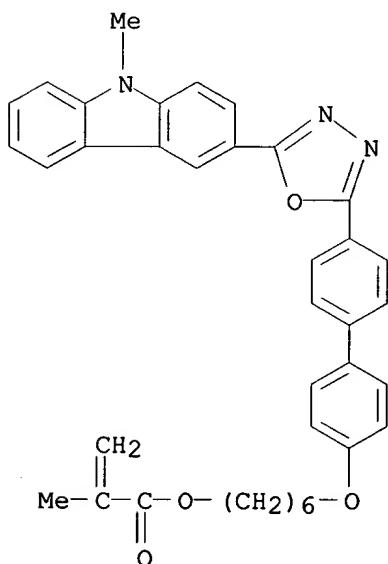


RN 521971-90-4 HCPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 6-[(4'-cyano[1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl)oxy]hexyl ester, polymer with 6-[[4'-[5-[4-(diphenylamino)phenyl]-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl][1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl]oxy]hexyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate and 6-[[4'-[5-(9-methyl-9H-carbazol-3-yl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl][1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl]oxy]hexyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

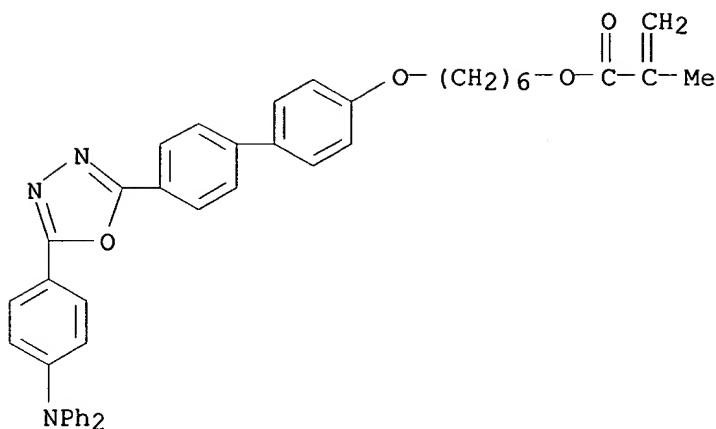
CM 1

CRN 521971-77-7
 CMF C37 H35 N3 O4

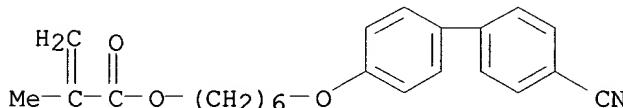


CM 2

CRN 521971-76-6
 CMF C42 H39 N3 O4



CM 3

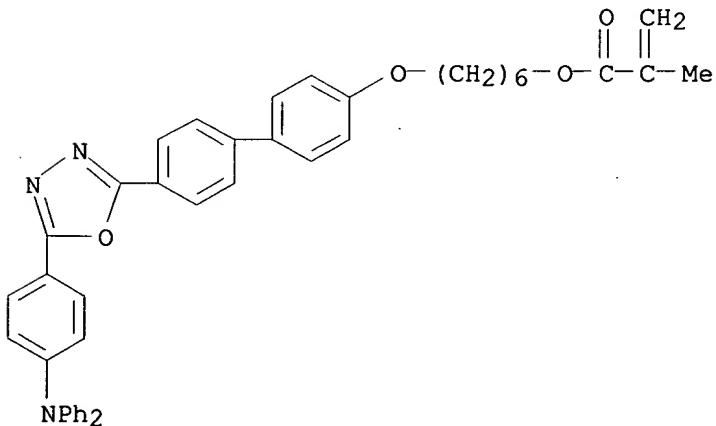
CRN 117318-91-9
CMF C23 H25 N O3

IT 521971-76-6P 521971-78-8P 521971-79-9P

521971-81-3P

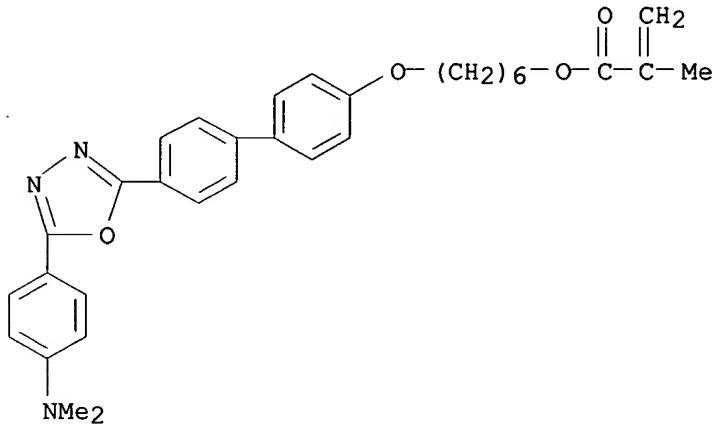
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT
(Reactant or reagent)(electroluminescent device with liquid
crystal copolymer)

RN 521971-76-6 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 6-[[4'-[5-[4-(diphenylamino)phenyl]-1,3,4-
oxadiazol-2-yl][1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl]oxy]hexyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

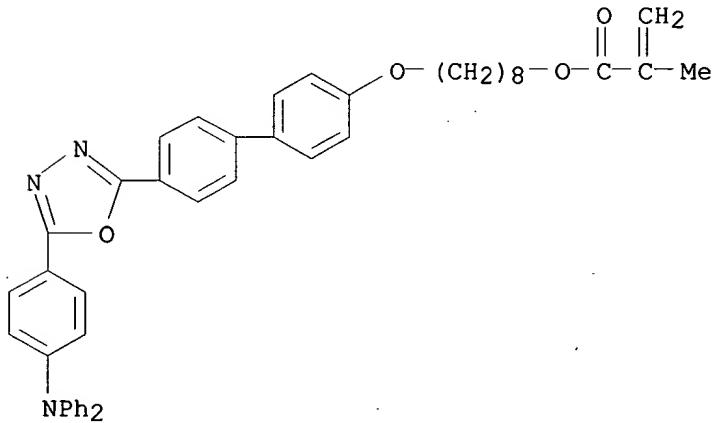
RN 521971-78-8 HCPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 6-[[4'-[5-[4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl][1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl]oxy]hexyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



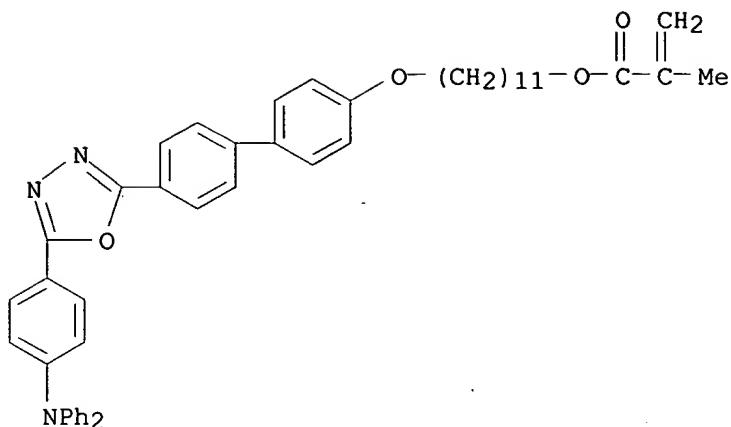
RN 521971-79-9 HCPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 8-[[4'-[5-[4-(diphenylamino)phenyl]-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl][1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl]oxy]octyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 521971-81-3 HCPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 11-[[4'-[5-[4-(diphenylamino)phenyl]-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl][1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl]oxy]undecyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L71 ANSWER 9 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 2003:331237 HCAPLUS

DN 139:28441

TI Side-Chain Polymer **Liquid Crystals** Containing
Oxadiazole and Amine Moieties with Carrier-Transporting Abilities for
Single-Layer Light-Emitting DiodesAU Kawamoto, Masuki; Mochizuki, Hiroyuki; Shishido, Atsushi; Tsutsumi, Osamu;
Ikeda, Tomiki; Lee, Bong; Shirota, YasuhikoCS Chemical Resources Laboratory, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Midori-ku,
Yokohama, 226-8503, JapanSO Journal of Physical Chemistry B (2003), 107(21), 4887-4893
CODEN: JPCBFK; ISSN: 1520-6106

PB American Chemical Society

DT Journal

LA English

AB Electrochem. and **electroluminescent (EL)** properties of
a polymer **liquid crystal** (PLC) composed of an oxadiazole
moiety as an electron-transporting unit and an amine moiety as a
hole-transporting unit in the same side chain were studied. The polymer
is a good candidate for a single-layer light-emitting diode (LED) because
it combines carrier-transporting and emission properties in a single
species. A polymer LED was fabricated with a simple configuration of
ITO/PLC/MgAg to demonstrate **EL** behavior. The **device**
showed the **EL** emission in a blue region with a maximum brightness
of 13 cd/m² at 26 V also, a polarized **EL** emission was observed due
to self-assemblies of mesogenic chromophores. The dichroic ratio of the
absorption of the polymer film determined by polarized absorption spectra
measured with the polarized beam parallel and perpendicular to the rubbing
direction was 1.8, and the dichroic ratio of the emission is 1.6. These
results clearly indicate that the origin of the polarized emission from
the polymer film is the anisotropic arrangement of the mesogenic
chromophores.CC 73-11 (Optical, Electron, and Mass Spectroscopy and Other Related
Properties)

Section cross-reference(s): 72, 75

ST side chain polymer **liq crystal** oxadiazole amine moiety
LED; carrier transporting layer light emitting diode polymerIT Cyclic voltammetry
Electric current-potential relationship
Electroluminescent devices

Half wave potential

Liquid crystals, polymeric

Luminescence

Luminescence, electroluminescence

Oxidation potential

UV and visible spectra

(side-chain polymer liquid crystals containing oxadiazole and amine moieties with carrier-transporting abilities for single-layer light-emitting diodes and its electrochem. and spectral properties)

IT 538366-53-9

RL: DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses)

(PM600XDMA; side-chain polymer liquid crystals containing oxadiazole and amine moieties with carrier-transporting abilities for single-layer light-emitting diodes and its electrochem. and spectral properties)

IT 37271-44-6 50926-11-9, Indium tin oxide

RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)

(side-chain polymer liquid crystals containing oxadiazole and amine moieties with carrier-transporting abilities for single-layer light-emitting diodes and its electrochem. and spectral properties)

IT 538366-53-9

RL: DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses)

(PM600XDMA; side-chain polymer liquid crystals containing oxadiazole and amine moieties with carrier-transporting abilities for single-layer light-emitting diodes and its electrochem. and spectral properties)

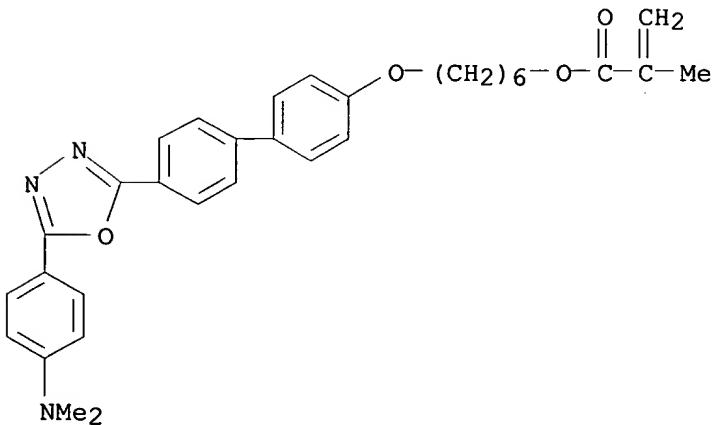
RN 538366-53-9 HCPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 6-[[4'-[5-[4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl][1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl]oxy]hexyl ester, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 521971-78-8

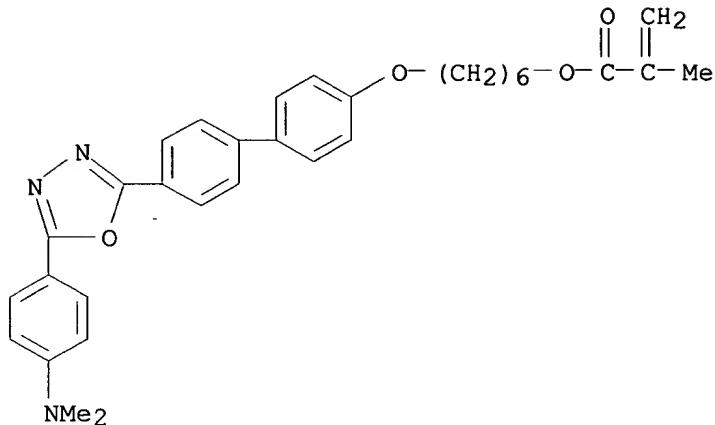
CMF C32 H35 N3 O4

RE.CNT 80 THERE ARE 80 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMATL71 ANSWER 10 OF 32 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2003:305262 HCPLUS

DN 139:37137
TI A Novel Class of Photo- and Electroactive Polymers Containing Oxadiazole and Amine Moieties in a Side Chain
AU Mochizuki, Hiroyuki; Hasui, Takahiro; Kawamoto, Masuki; Ikeda, Tomiki; Adachi, Chihaya; Taniguchi, Yoshio; Shiota, Yasuhiko
CS Chemical Resources Laboratory, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Yokohama, Midori-ku, 226-8503, Japan
SO Macromolecules (2003), 36(10), 3457-3464
CODEN: MAMOBX; ISSN: 0024-9297
PB American Chemical Society
DT Journal
LA English
AB A new class of photo- and electroactive polymer materials showing an **liquid-crystalline** (LC) phase were designed and synthesized: four kinds of polymers with both oxadiazole and arylamine moieties as carrier-transporting groups in the side chain. Among them, the polymers with a dimethylamine and a methylcarbazole moiety show LC phases. Furthermore, all the polymers emitted strong blue fluorescence, and their fluorescent quantum yields were over 0.6. The aligned sample of the polymer with the carbazole moiety emitted polarized fluorescence at room temperature One-layer type **electroluminescent (EL)** devices were fabricated by using the polymer with a triphenylamine moiety, which exhibited the highest quantum yield (.apprx.0.82), and found to emit the **EL** emission at blue region.
CC 37-3 (Plastics Manufacture and Processing)
ST oxadiazole amine side chain polymer photoelectroactive
IT Luminescence, **electroluminescence**
(photo- and electroactive polymers containing oxadiazole and amine moieties in side chain)
IT 538366-53-9P 540473-62-9P 540473-63-0P
540473-64-1P 540473-65-2P 540473-66-3P 540473-67-4P
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(photo- and electroactive polymers containing oxadiazole and amine moieties in side chain)
IT 79-41-4, Methacrylic acid, reactions 1197-19-9 1484-12-4 4286-55-9
58574-03-1
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(photo- and electroactive polymers containing oxadiazole and amine moieties in side chain)
IT 21240-56-2P 46994-29-0P 47304-16-5P 51449-84-4P 87220-68-6P
91828-10-3P 141085-16-7P 148357-89-5P 160432-87-1P
521971-76-6P 521971-77-7P **521971-78-8P**
521971-81-3P 540473-54-9P 540473-55-0P 540473-56-1P
540473-57-2P **540473-59-4P** **540473-60-7P** 540473-61-8P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(photo- and electroactive polymers containing oxadiazole and amine moieties in side chain)
IT 538366-53-9P 540473-62-9P 540473-63-0P
540473-64-1P 540473-65-2P
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(photo- and electroactive polymers containing oxadiazole and amine moieties in side chain)
RN 538366-53-9 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 6-[[4'-[5-[4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl][1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl]oxy]hexyl ester, homopolymer (9CI)
(CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

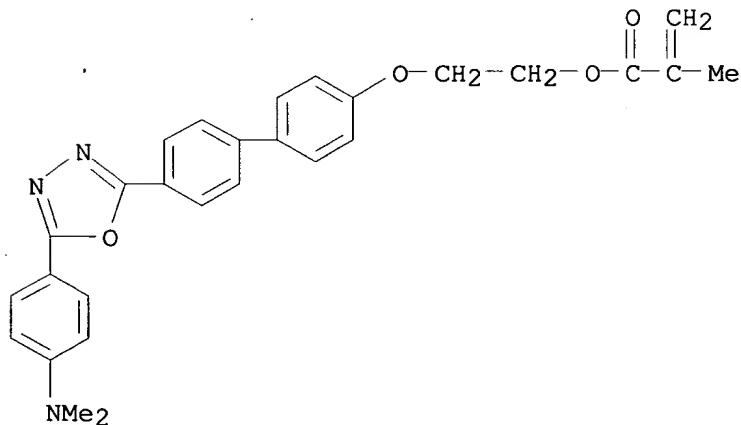
CRN 521971-78-8
CMF C32 H35 N3 O4



RN 540473-62-9 HCPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-[{4'-[5-[4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl][1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl}oxy]ethyl ester, homopolymer (9CI)
(CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

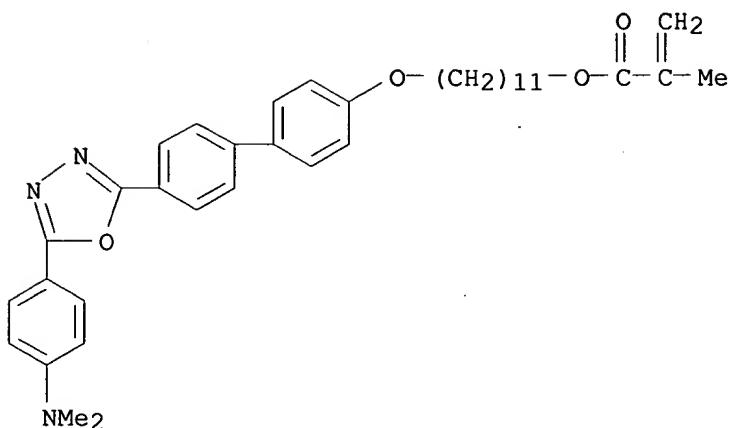
CRN 540473-59-4
CMF C28 H27 N3 O4



RN 540473-63-0 HCPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 11-[{4'-[5-[4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl][1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl}oxy]undecyl ester, homopolymer (9CI)
(CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 540473-60-7
CMF C37 H45 N3 O4



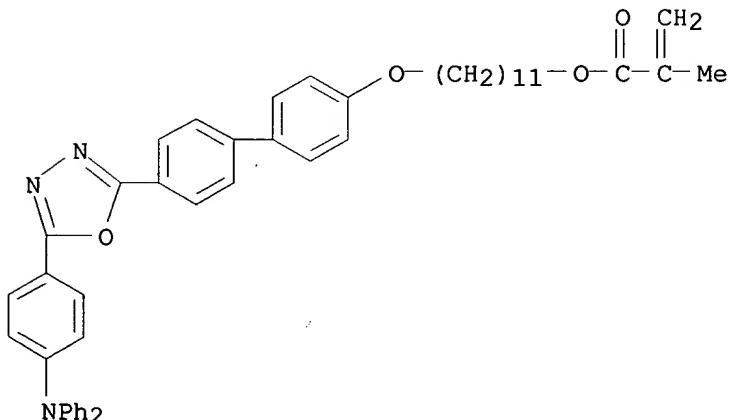
RN 540473-64-1 HCPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 11-[4'-(5-[4-(diphenylamino)phenyl]-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)[1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl]oxy]undecyl ester, homopolymer (9CI)
(CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 521971-81-3

CMF C47 H49 N3 O4



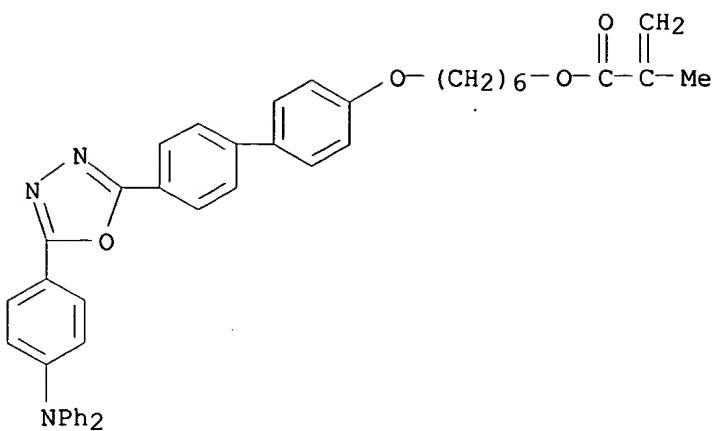
RN 540473-65-2 HCPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 6-[4'-(5-[4-(diphenylamino)phenyl]-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)[1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl]oxy]hexyl ester, homopolymer (9CI)
(CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 521971-76-6

CMF C42 H39 N3 O4

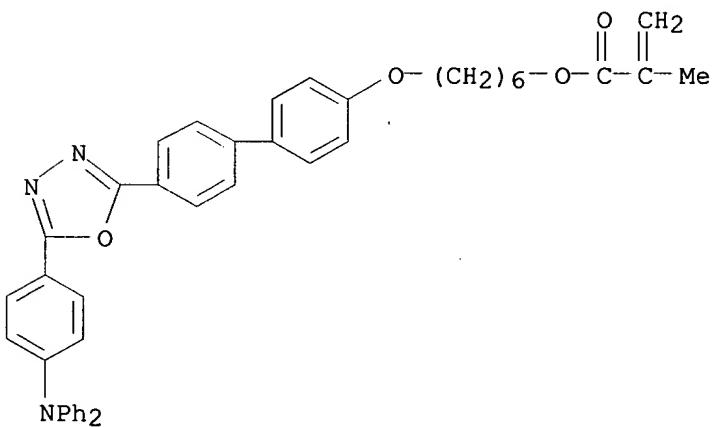


IT 521971-76-6P 521971-78-8P 521971-81-3P
 540473-59-4P 540473-60-7P

RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (photo- and electroactive polymers containing oxadiazole and amine moieties in side chain)

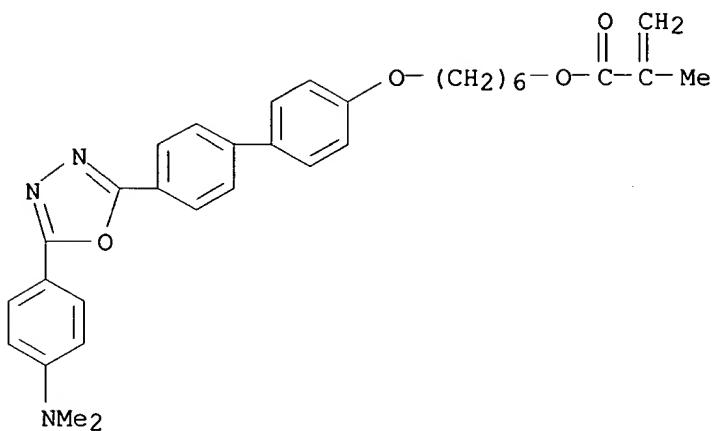
RN 521971-76-6 HCPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 6-[[4'-[5-[4-(diphenylamino)phenyl]-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl][1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl]oxy]hexyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



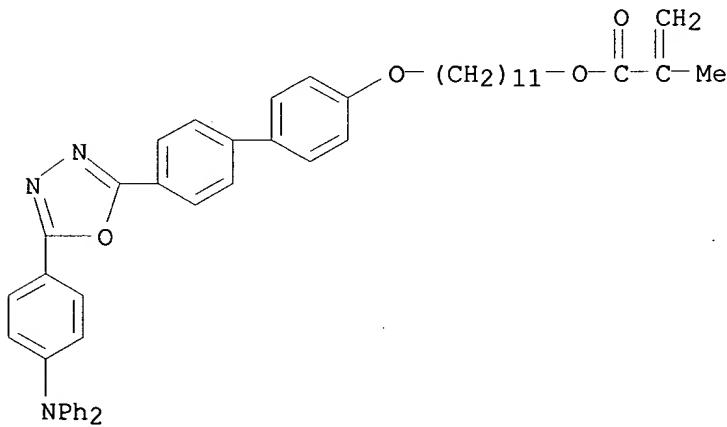
RN 521971-78-8 HCPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 6-[[4'-[5-[4-(dimethylamino)phenyl]-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl][1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl]oxy]hexyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



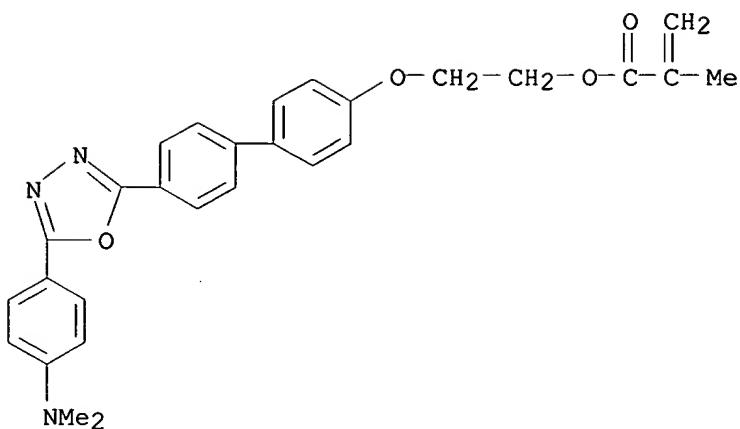
RN 521971-81-3 HCPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 11-[(4'-(dimethylamino)biphenyl)-4-yl]oxyundecyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



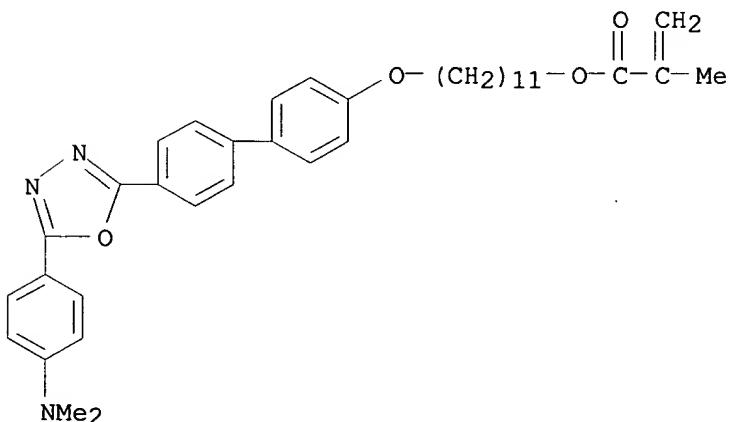
RN 540473-59-4 HCPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-[(4'-(dimethylamino)biphenyl)-4-yl]oxyethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 540473-60-7 HCPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 11-[(4'-(dimethylamino)phenyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl][1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl]oxy]undecyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

RE.CNT 34 THERE ARE 34 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMATL71 ANSWER 11 OF 32 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2003:134482 HCPLUS

DN 138:354349

TI Synthesis and properties of new ultraviolet-blue-emissive fluorene-based aromatic polyoxadiazoles with confinement moieties

AU Yang, Nam Choul; Park, Young Hoon; Suh, Dong Hack

CS School of Chemical Engineering, College of Engineering, Hanyang University, Seoul, 133-791, S. Korea

SO Journal of Polymer Science, Part A: Polymer Chemistry (2003), 41(5), 674-683

CODEN: JPACEC; ISSN: 0887-624X

PB John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

DT Journal

LA English

AB Three families of fluorene-oxadiazole-based polymers with confinement

moieties have successfully been prepared by the two-step method for polyoxadiazole synthesis. These polymers show good solubility in common organic

solvents, high thermal stability, and strong violet and blue photoluminescence in solution and as films, resp. Their low-lying HOMO/LUMO energy levels originate from the electron deficiency of an oxadiazole moiety, and this suggests that they may be useful for blue-emitting and electron-transport/hole-blocking layers in electroluminescent devices.

CC 35-5 (Chemistry of Synthetic High Polymers)
 Section cross-reference(s): 36

ST fluorene contg polyoxadiazole synthesis soly thermal electrochem property
photoluminescence

IT UV absorption
 (UV-visible; synthesis and properties of new UV-blue-emissive
 fluorene-based aromatic polyoxadiazoles with confinement moieties)

IT Polyhydrazides
 Polyoxadiazoles
 RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (fluorine-containing; synthesis and properties of new UV-blue-emissive
 fluorene-based aromatic polyoxadiazoles with confinement moieties)

IT Band gap
 (optical; synthesis and properties of new UV-blue-emissive
 fluorene-based aromatic polyoxadiazoles with confinement moieties)

IT Polyhydrazides
 Polyoxadiazoles
 RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (polyether-; synthesis and properties of new UV-blue-emissive
 fluorene-based aromatic polyoxadiazoles with confinement moieties)

IT Fluoropolymers, preparation
 Polyethers, preparation
 RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (polyhydrazide-; synthesis and properties of new UV-blue-emissive
 fluorene-based aromatic polyoxadiazoles with confinement moieties)

IT Fluoropolymers, preparation
 Polyethers, preparation
 RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (polyoxadiazole-; synthesis and properties of new UV-blue-emissive
 fluorene-based aromatic polyoxadiazoles with confinement moieties)

IT Cyclic voltammetry
 Glass transition temperature
 HOMO (molecular orbital)
 LUMO (molecular orbital)
Luminescence
 Molecular weight
 Oxidation potential
 Polydispersity
 Polymer chains
 Solubility
 Thermal stability
 (synthesis and properties of new UV-blue-emissive fluorene-based aromatic
 polyoxadiazoles with confinement moieties)

IT 7803-57-8, Hydrazine monohydrate
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (in reaction with bisbenzoic acid derivs.)

IT 16433-88-8, 2,7-Dibromofluorene
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (in reaction with bromododecane)

IT 544-92-3, Copper cyanide

IT RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (in reaction with dibromododecylfluorene)

IT 143-15-7, 1-Bromododecane
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (in reaction with dibromofluorene)

IT 99-76-3, 4-Hydroxybenzoic acid methyl ester
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (in reaction with dibromohexane)

IT 1171-47-7 2215-89-6, 4,4'-Oxybisbenzoic acid
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (in reaction with hydrazine)

IT 629-03-8, 1,6-Dibromohexane
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (in reaction with hydroxybenzoic acid Me ester)

IT 388602-19-5P
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT
 (Reactant or reagent)
 (monomer intermediate; preparation of, and in hydrolysis reaction)

IT 286438-45-7P
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT
 (Reactant or reagent)
 (monomer intermediate; preparation of, and in reaction with copper cyanide)

IT 121595-36-6P
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT
 (Reactant or reagent)
 (monomer intermediate; preparation of, and in reaction with hydrazine)

IT 388602-20-8P
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT
 (Reactant or reagent)
 (monomer; preparation of, and in polymerization with dihydrazides)

IT 13092-49-4P 32636-84-3P 521061-84-7P
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT
 (Reactant or reagent)
 (monomer; preparation of, and in polymerization with fluorenedicarboxylic
acid
 derivative)

IT 521061-85-8P 521061-86-9P 521061-87-0P 521061-88-1P 521061-89-2P
 521061-90-5P 521061-91-6P 521061-92-7P **521061-93-8P**
 RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (synthesis and properties of new UV-blue-emissive fluorene-based aromatic
 polyoxadiazoles with confinement moieties)

IT **521061-93-8P**
 RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (synthesis and properties of new UV-blue-emissive fluorene-based aromatic
 polyoxadiazoles with confinement moieties)

RN 521061-93-8 HCAPLUS

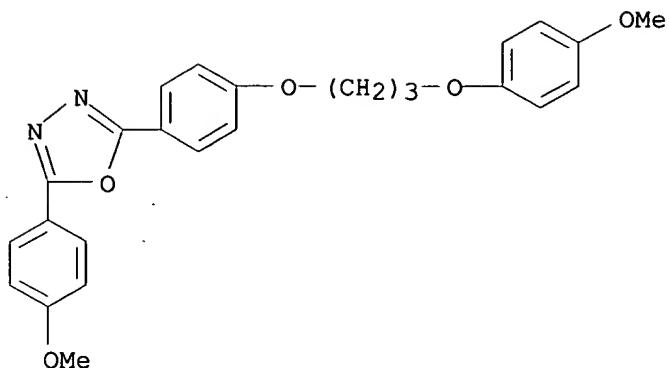
CN Poly[1,3,4-oxadiazole-2,5-diyl(9,9-didodecyl-9H-fluorene-2,7-diyl)-1,3,4-
 oxadiazole-2,5-diyl-1,4-phenyleneoxy-1,6-hexanediyloxy-1,4-phenylene]
 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *
RE.CNT 28 THERE ARE 28 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

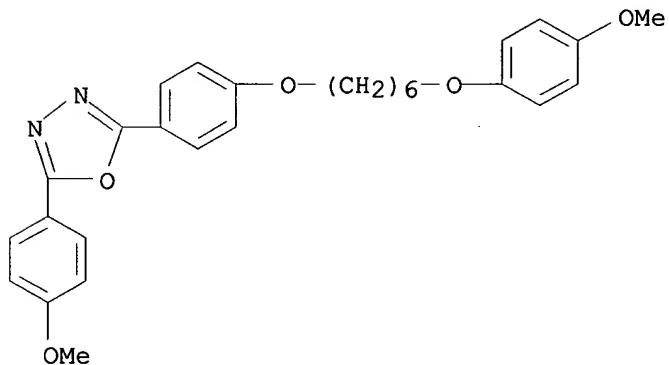
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L71 ANSWER 12 OF 32 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2003:73086 HCPLUS
DN 138:262119
TI Electrical and optical properties of PPV monomers containing side chain OXD
AU Zhang, Ming-long; Xia, Yi-ben; Li, Min; Wang, Lin-jun
CS Department of Materials Science and Engineering, Shanghai University, Shanghai, 201800, Peop. Rep. China
SO Gongneng Cailiao Yu Qijian Xuebao (2002), 8(4), 351-354
CODEN: GCQXFW; ISSN: 1007-4252
PB Gongneng Cailiao Yu Qijian Xuebao Bianjibu
DT Journal
LA Chinese
AB A series of polyphenylene vinylene (PPV) ramification containing side chain OXD(En) were synthesized from functional assemblies. Elec. and optical properties of these small compds. were determined by DSC, polarized optical microscope (POM), UV absorption spectrum, electrochem. measurement and manufacturing multilayers **device**. These small compds. behave as **liquid crystal**, possess electron and hole transmission, **luminescence** and other attractive properties. It is a kind of attractive organic **electroluminescent** compds. The multi-layers **EL device** with R - OXD (En) layer begin to emit light at <3 V and a luminance level of 1000 cd m⁻² can be obtained at 7 V.
CC 73-4 (Optical, Electron, and Mass Spectroscopy and Other Related Properties)
ST polyphenylene vinylene monomer oxadiazole side chain elec optical property
IT **Liquid crystals**
 (behavior of polyphenylene vinylene monomers containing oxadiazole side chain)
IT Electric current-potential relationship
 Electroluminescent devices
 Luminescence
 Luminescence, electroluminescence
IT Thermal decomposition
UV and visible spectra
 (of polyphenylene vinylene monomers containing oxadiazole side chain)
IT Microscopy
 (polarization; of polyphenylene vinylene monomers containing oxadiazole side chain)
IT 503073-07-2 503073-08-3
RL: PRP (Properties)
 (elec. and optical properties of)
IT 503073-07-2 503073-08-3
RL: PRP (Properties)
 (elec. and optical properties of)
RN 503073-07-2 HCPLUS
CN 1,3,4-Oxadiazole, 2-[4-[3-(4-methoxyphenoxy)propoxy]phenyl]-5-(4-methoxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 503073-08-3 HCAPLUS

CN 1,3,4-Oxadiazole, 2-[4-[[6-(4-methoxyphenoxy)hexyl]oxy]phenyl]-5-(4-methoxyphenyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L71 ANSWER 13 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 2002:689661 HCAPLUS

DN 137:239449

TI Luminescent material and luminescent component using
novel compound and its polymer

IN Araki, Katsumi

PA Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 13 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

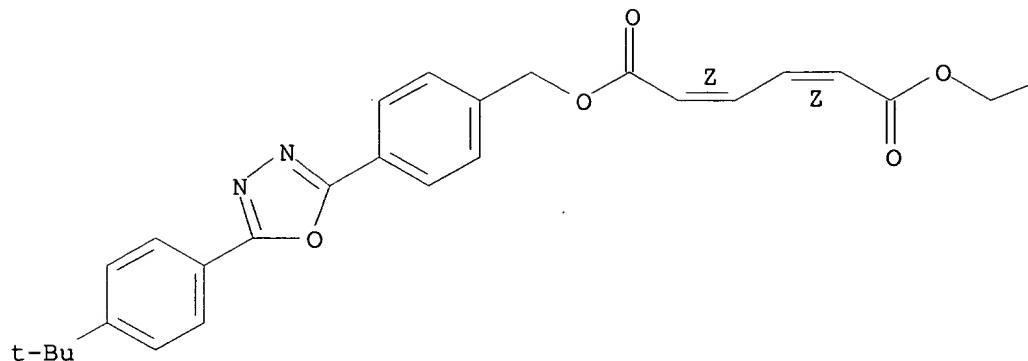
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2002255934	A2	20020911	JP 2001-155912	20010524
				JP 2000-392898	A 20001225

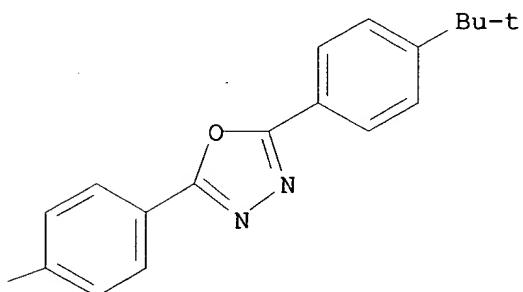
OS MARPAT 137:239449

GI

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



L71 ANSWER 14 OF 32 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 2002:33246 HCPLUS

DN 136:279773

TI Synthesis and **electroluminescent** studies of blue-emitting copolymers containing phenylene vinylene and oxadiazole moieties in the main chain

AU Zheng, Min; Ding, Liming; Gurel, E. Elif; Karasz, Frank E.

CS Department of Polymer Science & Engineering, Conte Center for Polymer Research, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA, 01003, USA

SO Journal of Polymer Science, Part A: Polymer Chemistry (2001), Volume Date 2002, 40(2), 235-241

CODEN: JPACEC; ISSN: 0887-624X

PB John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

DT Journal

LA English

AB Two statistical copolymers III and IV combining features of the two reference polymers I and II were synthesized by a Wittig reaction with the objective

of raising the electron-transport properties and fluorescence quantum yields relative to the alternating block copolymers I and II. The **electroluminescent** properties of single-layer LEDs using these copolymers were studied. External quantum efficiencies of 0.035 and 0.11% were obtained from single-layer **devices** on the basis of III and IV, resp., which are higher than those of similar **devices** using I and II. Two single-layer LEDs using a blend of I and II (4:1 and 1:1 wt/wt) corresponding to the compns. of copolymers III and IV, resp., were also fabricated for comparison. Results indicated that the covalent incorporation of oxadiazole is effective in improving the efficiency of LEDs and that the molar content of oxadiazole plays an important role in the performance of the **devices**.

CC 35-5 (Chemistry of Synthetic High Polymers)
 Section cross-reference(s): 73

ST **electroluminescence photoluminescence** phenylene vinylene oxadiazole ether copolymer; light emitting diode oxadiazole copolymer

IT UV absorption
 (UV-visible; of blue-emitting copolymers containing phenylene vinylene and oxadiazole moieties in the main chain)

IT **Electroluminescent devices**
 (containing copolymers with phenylene vinylene and oxadiazole moieties in the main chain)

IT Polymer blends
 RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (electroluminescent studies of blue-emitting copolymers containing phenylene vinylene and oxadiazole moieties in the main chain)

IT Brightening
 Current density
Luminescence, electroluminescence
 (of LEDs containing phenylene vinylene and oxadiazole moieties in the main chain)

IT Glass transition temperature
Luminescence
 (of blue-emitting copolymers containing phenylene vinylene and oxadiazole moieties in the main chain)

IT Polyoxadiazoles
 RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (poly(arylenealkenylene)-; synthesis and **electroluminescent** studies of blue-emitting copolymers containing phenylene vinylene and oxadiazole moieties in the main chain)

IT Polyoxadiazoles
 RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (polyether-; synthesis and **electroluminescent** studies of blue-emitting copolymers containing phenylene vinylene and oxadiazole moieties in the main chain)

IT Poly(arylenealkenylenes)
 Polyethers, preparation
 RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (polyoxadiazole-; synthesis and **electroluminescent** studies of blue-emitting copolymers containing phenylene vinylene and oxadiazole moieties in the main chain)

IT Polyethers, preparation
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(polyphenylenevinylene-; synthesis and **electroluminescent** studies of blue-emitting copolymers containing phenylene vinylene and oxadiazole moieties in the main chain)

IT Poly(arylenealkenylenes)
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(polyphenylenevinylenes, polyether-; synthesis and **electroluminescent** studies of blue-emitting copolymers containing phenylene vinylene and oxadiazole moieties in the main chain)

IT 146284-85-7 156820-93-8 **347895-37-8 347895-40-3**
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(synthesis and **electroluminescent** studies of blue-emitting copolymers containing phenylene vinylene and oxadiazole moieties in the main chain)

IT **405511-85-5P**
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(synthesis and **electroluminescent** studies of blue-emitting copolymers containing phenylene vinylene and oxadiazole moieties in the main chain)

IT **347895-37-8 347895-40-3**
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(synthesis and **electroluminescent** studies of blue-emitting copolymers containing phenylene vinylene and oxadiazole moieties in the main chain)

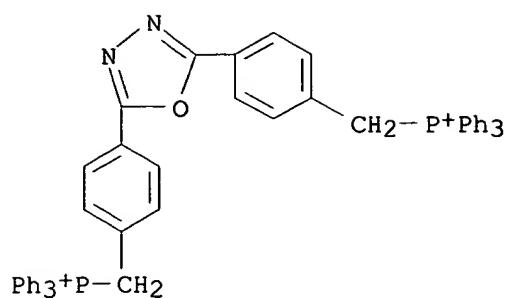
RN 347895-37-8 HCPLUS

CN Phosphonium, [1,3,4-oxadiazole-2,5-diylbis(4,1-phenylenemethylene)]bis[triphenyl-, dibromide, polymer with 4,4'-(1,8-octanediylibis(oxy))bis[3,5-dimethoxybenzaldehyde] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 221615-56-1

CMF C52 H42 N2 O P2 . 2 Br

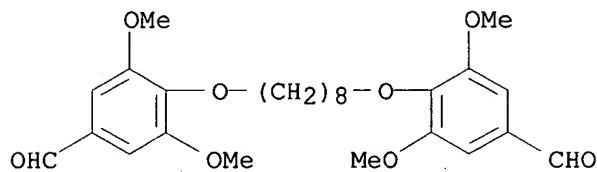


●2 Br⁻

CM 2

CRN 146119-99-5

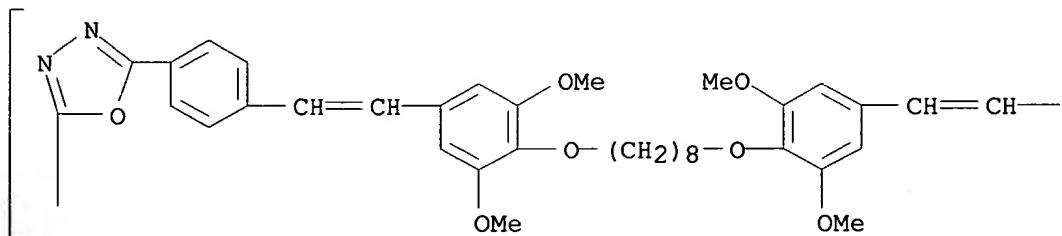
CMF C26 H34 O8



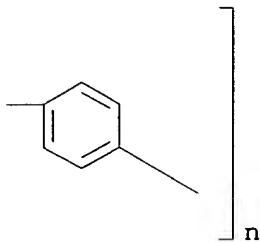
RN 347895-40-3 HCPLUS

CN Poly[1,3,4-oxadiazole-2,5-diyl-1,4-phenylene-1,2-ethenediyl(3,5-dimethoxy-1,4-phenylene)oxy-1,8-octanediyloxy(2,6-dimethoxy-1,4-phenylene)-1,2-ethenediyl-1,4-phenylene] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



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IT 405511-85-5P

RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (synthesis and **electroluminescent** studies of blue-emitting copolymers containing phenylene vinylene and oxadiazole moieties in the main chain)

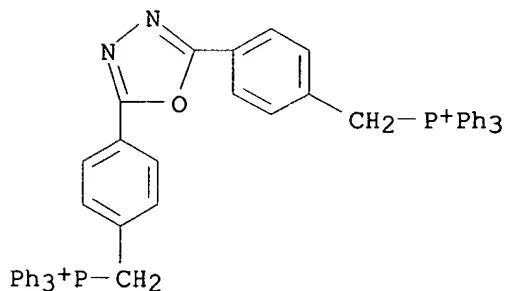
RN 405511-85-5 HCPLUS

CN Phosphonium, [1,3,4-oxadiazole-2,5-diylbis(4,1-phenylenemethylene)]bis[triphenyl-, dibromide, polymer with 4,4'-[1,8-octanediylbis(oxy)]bis[3,5-dimethoxybenzaldehyde] and [1,4-phenylenebis(methylene)]bis[triphenylphosphonium] dichloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 221615-56-1

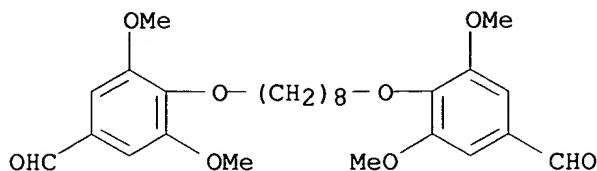
CMF C52 H42 N2 O P2 . 2 Br

●2 Br⁻

CM 2

CRN 146119-99-5

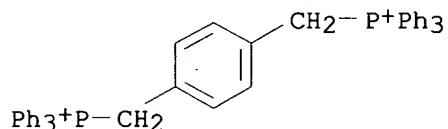
CMF C26 H34 O8



CM 3

CRN 1519-47-7

CMF C44 H38 P2 . 2 Cl



●2 Cl-

RE.CNT 28 THERE ARE 28 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L71 ANSWER 15 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 2001:514538 HCAPLUS
 DN 135:279769
 TI White-light **electroluminescence** from soluble oxadiazole-containing phenylene vinylene ether-linkage copolymer
 AU Lee, Yuh-Zheng; Chen, Xiwen; Chen, Ming-Chih; Chen, Show-An; Hsu, Jui-Hung; Fann, Wunshain
 CS Chemical Engineering Department, National Tsing Hua University, Hsinchu, 30043, Taiwan
 SO Applied Physics Letters (2001), 79(3), 308-310
 CODEN: APPLAB; ISSN: 0003-6951
 PB American Institute of Physics
 DT Journal
 LA English
 AB The authors report a promising oxadiazole-containing phenylene vinylene ether-linkage copolymer, which can emit nearly white light from a single-layer light-emitting diode. The emission spectrum is composed of a red component originating from the new excited dimer in addition to the blue-green component from an individual luminophor and excimer. This excited dimer is formed under a strong elec. field inside the diode and cannot be produced by photoexcitation, which is different from the excimer or exciplex that is often found both in **photoluminescence** and **electroluminescence**, and it is termed the electromer.
 CC 73-5 (Optical, Electron, and Mass Spectroscopy and Other Related Properties)
 Section cross-reference(s): 36, 76
 ST white light **electroluminescence** copolymer oxadiazole phenylene vinylene
 IT Annealing

(effect; white-light electroluminescence from soluble oxadiazole-containing phenylene vinylene ether-linkage copolymer)

IT Electroluminescent devices

Luminescence

Luminescence, electroluminescence

(white-light electroluminescence from soluble oxadiazole-containing phenylene vinylene ether-linkage copolymer)

IT 7429-90-5, Aluminum, uses 50926-11-9, Indium tin oxide

RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)

(white-light electroluminescence from soluble oxadiazole-containing phenylene vinylene ether-linkage copolymer)

IT 364058-56-0 364058-57-1

RL: DEV (Device component use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)

(white-light electroluminescence from soluble oxadiazole-containing phenylene vinylene ether-linkage copolymer)

IT 364058-56-0 364058-57-1

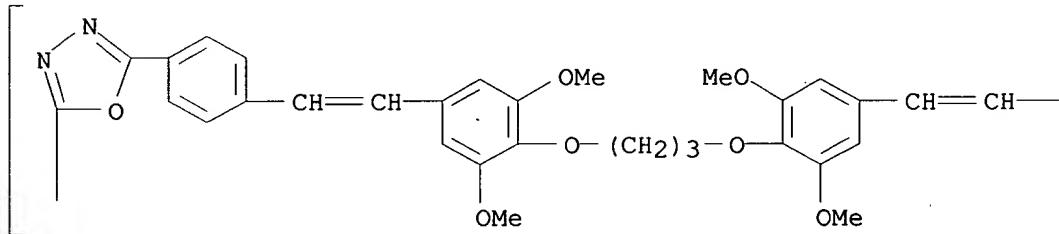
RL: DEV (Device component use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)

(white-light electroluminescence from soluble oxadiazole-containing phenylene vinylene ether-linkage copolymer)

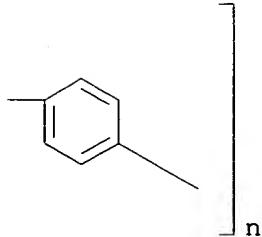
RN 364058-56-0 HCPLUS

CN Poly[1,3,4-oxadiazole-2,5-diyl-1,4-phenylene-1,2-ethenediyl(3,5-dimethoxy-1,4-phenylene)oxy-1,3-propanediyl(2,6-dimethoxy-1,4-phenylene)-1,2-ethenediyl-1,4-phenylene] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



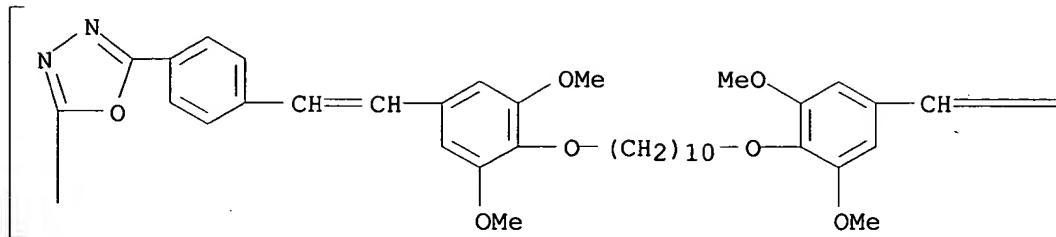
PAGE 1-B



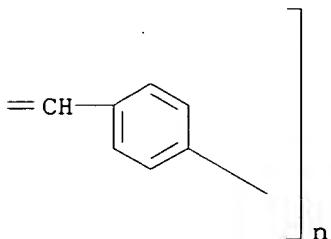
RN 364058-57-1 HCPLUS

CN Poly[1,3,4-oxadiazole-2,5-diyl-1,4-phenylene-1,2-ethenediyl(3,5-dimethoxy-1,4-phenylene)oxy-1,10-decanediyl(2,6-dimethoxy-1,4-phenylene)-1,2-ethenediyl-1,4-phenylene] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



RE.CNT 20 THERE ARE 20 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L71 ANSWER 16 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 2001:320433 HCAPLUS
 DN 135:77439
 TI Oxadiazole Containing Conjugated-Nonconjugated Blue and Blue-Green Light-Emitting Copolymers
 AU Zheng, Min; Ding, Liming; Guerel, E. Elif; Lahti, Paul M.; Karasz, Frank E.
 CS Department of Polymer Science & Engineering and Department of Chemistry, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA, 01003, USA
 SO Macromolecules (2001), 34(12), 4124-4129
 CODEN: MAMOBX; ISSN: 0024-9297
 PB American Chemical Society
 DT Journal
 LA English
 AB A series of segmented copolymers containing oxadiazole groups in the conjugated main chain have been synthesized with the objective of raising the electron transport ability. The present copolymers consist of alternating blocks of rigid chromophores containing oxadiazole units together with flexible spacer segments. The effects of chromophore substituents on the optical properties of the copolymers were investigated. Strong solvatochromic effects were observed, indicating intramolecular charge transfer in the excited states. The copolymers not only were used as blue-green electroluminescent materials but also were effective as electron transport/hole blocking layers in polymer light emitting diode architectures as a result of the introduction of electron transporting unit oxadiazole. The quantum efficiency of a single-layer device using PPV (polyphenylenevinylene) was greatly enhanced with the use of a thin film of the oxadiazole copolymer serving as an ETL (electron transporting layer). At 6.8 V, a brightness of 2400 cd/m² was achieved with an external quantum efficiency of 0.094%.

CC 36-5 (Physical Properties of Synthetic High Polymers)
Section cross-reference(s): 35, 73

ST oxadiazole chromophore conjugated copolymer optical property; charge transfer oxadiazole chromophore conjugated copolymer

IT Phosphors
(electroluminescent; preparation and optical properties of oxadiazole containing conjugated-nonconjugated blue and blue-green light emitting copolymers)

IT Solvent effect
(on optical properties of oxadiazole containing conjugated-nonconjugated blue and blue-green light emitting copolymers)

IT Polyoxadiazoles
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(poly(arylenealkenylene)-, polyether-; preparation and optical properties of oxadiazole containing conjugated-nonconjugated blue and blue-green light emitting copolymers)

IT Polyoxadiazoles
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(polyether-, poly(arylenealkenylene)-; preparation and optical properties of oxadiazole containing conjugated-nonconjugated blue and blue-green light emitting copolymers)

IT Polyethers, properties
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(polyoxadiazole-, polyether-; preparation and optical properties of oxadiazole containing conjugated-nonconjugated blue and blue-green light emitting copolymers)

IT Poly(arylenealkenylenes)
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(polyoxadiazole-, polyether-; preparation and optical properties of oxadiazole containing conjugated-nonconjugated blue and blue-green light emitting copolymers)

IT Brightening
Fluorescence
Glass transition temperature
Luminescence
Luminescence, electroluminescence
Molecular weight
Optical properties
Photoinduced electron transfer
Polymerization
(preparation and optical properties of oxadiazole containing conjugated-nonconjugated blue and blue-green light emitting copolymers)

IT 221615-56-1P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(intermediate; preparation and optical properties of oxadiazole containing conjugated-nonconjugated blue and blue-green light emitting copolymers)

IT 297155-61-4P 297155-64-7P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(monomer; preparation and optical properties of oxadiazole containing conjugated-nonconjugated blue and blue-green light emitting copolymers)

IT 347895-37-8P 347895-38-9P 347895-39-0P
347895-40-3P 347895-42-5P 347895-44-7P
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation and optical properties of oxadiazole containing conjugated-nonconjugated blue and blue-green light emitting copolymers)

IT 67-66-3, Chloroform, uses 75-05-8, Acetonitrile, uses 108-88-3,
Toluene, uses 110-82-7, Cyclohexane, uses

RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
 (solvent effect on optical properties of oxadiazole containing
 conjugated-nonconjugated blue and blue-green light emitting copolymers)

IT 121-32-4, 3-Ethoxy-4-hydroxybenzaldehyde 2233-18-3, 3,5-Dimethyl-4-
 hydroxybenzaldehyde 4549-32-0, 1,8-Dibromoocane 58370-39-1
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (starting material; preparation and optical properties of oxadiazole
 containing
 conjugated-nonconjugated blue and blue-green light emitting copolymers)

IT 347895-37-8P 347895-38-9P 347895-39-0P
 347895-40-3P 347895-42-5P 347895-44-7P
 RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (preparation and optical properties of oxadiazole containing
 conjugated-nonconjugated blue and blue-green light emitting copolymers)

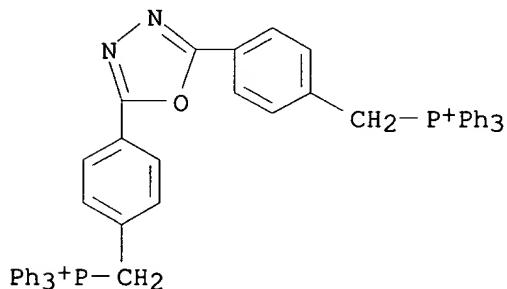
RN 347895-37-8 HCPLUS

CN Phosphonium, [1,3,4-oxadiazole-2,5-diylbis(4,1-
 phenylenemethylene)]bis[triphenyl-, dibromide, polymer with
 4,4'-[1,8-octanediylyl bis(oxy)]bis[3,5-dimethoxybenzaldehyde] (9CI) (CA
 INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 221615-56-1

CMF C52 H42 N2 O P2 . 2 Br

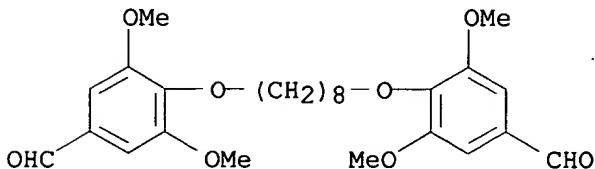


●2 Br-

CM 2

CRN 146119-99-5

CMF C26 H34 O8

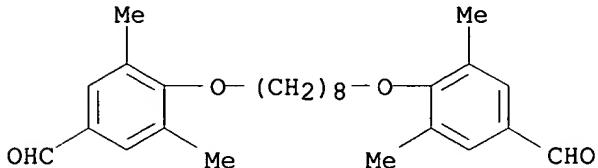


RN 347895-38-9 HCPLUS

CN Phosphonium, [1,3,4-oxadiazole-2,5-diylbis(4,1-phenylenemethylene)]bis[triphenyl-, dibromide, polymer with 4,4'-(1,8-octanediylibis(oxy)]bis[3,5-dimethylbenzaldehyde] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

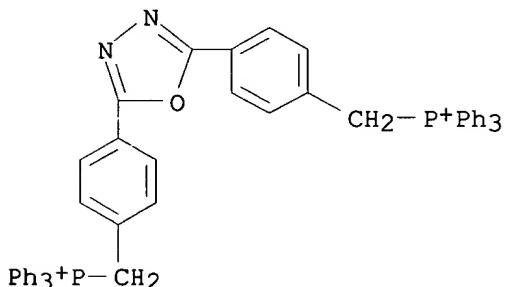
CM 1

CRN 297155-61-4
CMF C26 H34 O4



CM 2

CRN 221615-56-1
CMF C52 H42 N2 O P2 . 2 Br

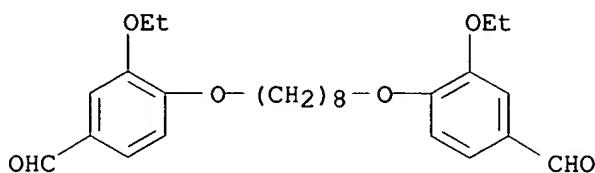


● 2 Br^-

RN 347895-39-0 HCAPLUS
CN Phosphonium, [1,3,4-oxadiazole-2,5-diylbis(4,1-phenylenemethylene)]bis[triphenyl-, dibromide, polymer with 4,4'-(1,8-octanediylibis(oxy)]bis[3-ethoxybenzaldehyde] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

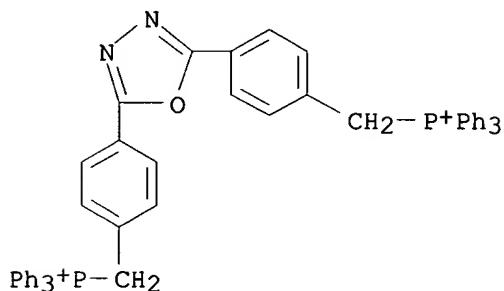
CM 1

CRN 297155-64-7
CMF C26 H34 O6



CM 2

CRN 221615-56-1
CMF C52 H42 N2 O P2 . 2 Br

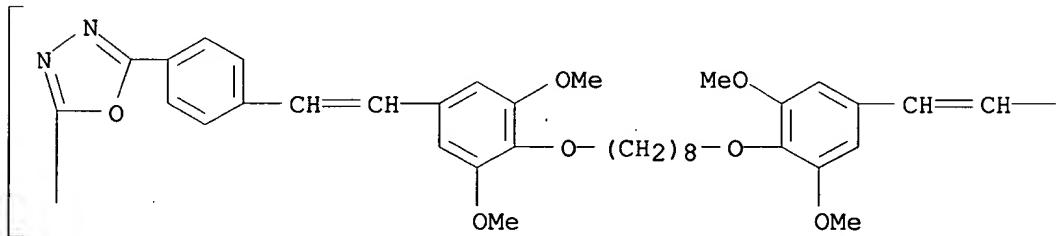


●2 Br⁻

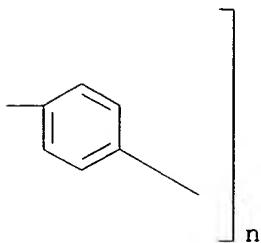
RN 347895-40-3 HCAPLUS

CN Poly[1,3,4-oxadiazole-2,5-diyl-1,4-phenylene-1,2-ethenediyl(3,5-dimethoxy-1,4-phenylene)oxy-1,8-octanediyloxy(2,6-dimethoxy-1,4-phenylene)-1,2-ethenediyl-1,4-phenylene] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



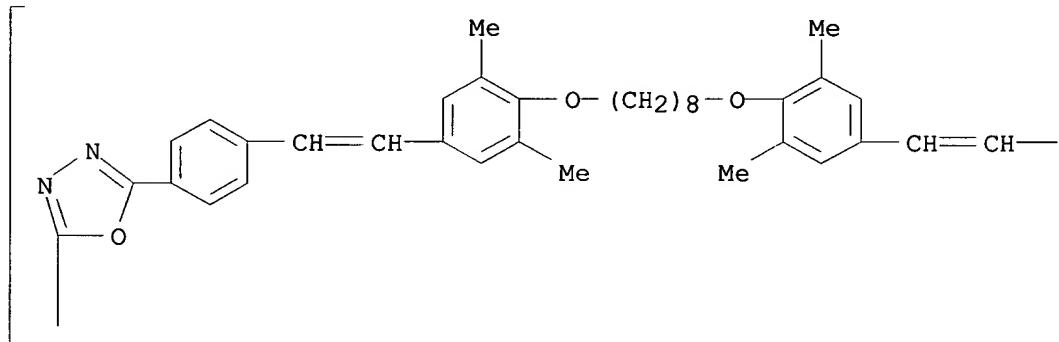
PAGE 1-B



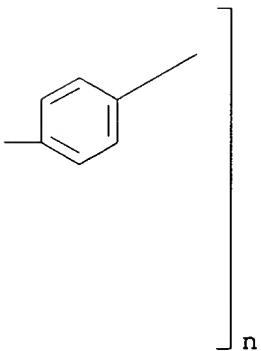
RN 347895-42-5 HCPLUS

CN Poly[1,3,4-oxadiazole-2,5-diyl-1,4-phenylene-1,2-ethenediyl(3,5-dimethyl-1,4-phenylene)oxy-1,8-octanediyloxy(2,6-dimethyl-1,4-phenylene)-1,2-ethenediyl-1,4-phenylene] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



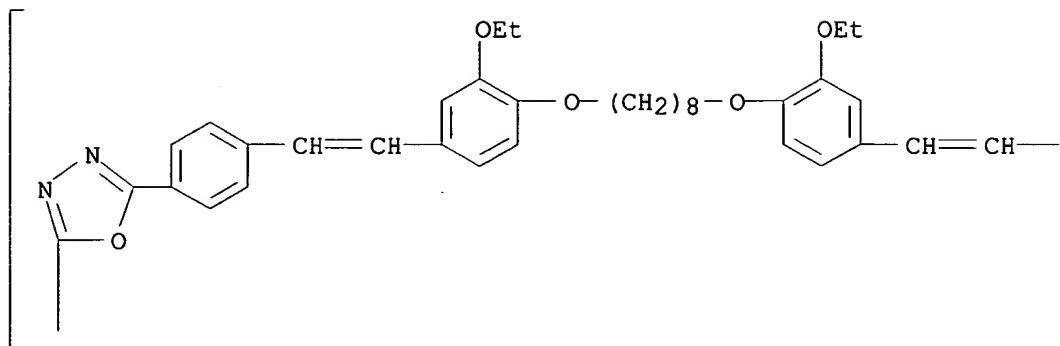
PAGE 1-B



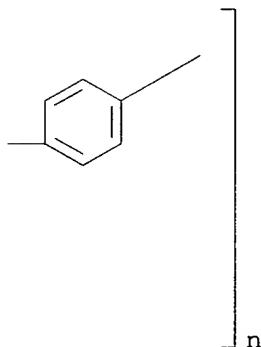
RN 347895-44-7 HCPLUS

CN Poly[1,3,4-oxadiazole-2,5-diyl-1,4-phenylene-1,2-ethenediyl(3-ethoxy-1,4-phenylene)oxy-1,8-octanediyloxy(2-ethoxy-1,4-phenylene)-1,2-ethenediyl-1,4-phenylene] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



RE.CNT 30 THERE ARE 30 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L71 ANSWER 17 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 2001:238145 HCAPLUS
 DN 134:245020
 TI Preparation and application of **electroluminescent** polymers containing multiple functional groups
 IN Zhu, Weihong; Tian, He; Hu, Meng
 PA Huadong Science and Engineering Univ., Peop. Rep. China
 SO Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 14 pp.
 CODEN: CNXXEV

DT Patent
 LA Chinese

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI CN 1266877	A	20000920	CN 2000-111494 CN 2000-111494	20000125 20000125

GI

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

AB **Electroluminescent polymers prepared by connecting main chain with electron transporting functional group, hole transporting functional group and luminous unit are described by the general formula I, II, and III (B = IV; B' = V; C = VI; C' = VII; and D = O(CH₂)_nOOC(CH₂)_mCO; x = 0.10-0.30; y = 0.10-0.30; z = 0.40-0.80; p = 30-100; m, n = 2, 4, 6, and 8 and R = alkyl groups). The polymers can be used in electroluminescent devices.**

IC ICM C09K011-06

CC 73-11 (Optical, Electron, and Mass Spectroscopy and Other Related Properties)
Section cross-reference(s): 38, 76

ST **electroluminescent polymer**

IT **Electroluminescent devices**
(**electroluminescent polymers containing multiple functional groups**)

IT Phosphors
(**electroluminescent; electroluminescent polymers containing multiple functional groups**)

IT **287177-89-3P** 330482-48-9P
RL: DEV (Device component use); SPN (Synthetic preparation);
PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(**electroluminescent polymers containing multiple functional groups**)

IT 81-86-7 86-74-8, 9H-Carbazole 111-83-1 122-04-3 141-43-5,
reactions 636-97-5
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(**electroluminescent polymers containing multiple functional groups**)

IT 1044-49-1P 2425-95-8P 4041-19-4P 4402-22-6P 56613-64-0P
330482-49-0P 330482-50-3P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT
(Reactant or reagent)
(**electroluminescent polymers containing multiple functional groups**)

IT **330482-51-4P**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(**electroluminescent polymers containing multiple functional groups**)

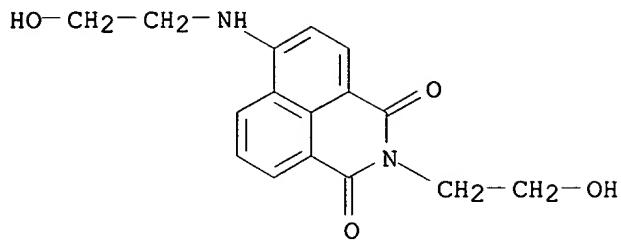
IT **287177-89-3P**
RL: DEV (Device component use); SPN (Synthetic preparation);
PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(**electroluminescent polymers containing multiple functional groups**)

RN 287177-89-3 HCAPLUS

CN Decanedioyl dichloride, polymer with 1,4-butanediol, 2-(2-hydroxyethyl)-6-[(2-hydroxyethyl)amino]-1H-benz[de]isoquinoline-1,3(2H)-dione and 4,4'-(1,3,4-oxadiazole-2,5-diyl)bis[benzenamine] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

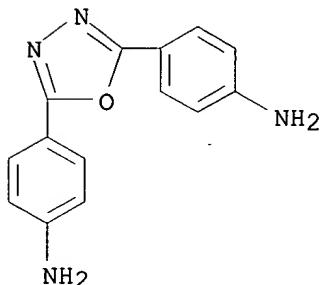
CRN 56613-64-0
CMF C16 H16 N2 O4



CM 2

CRN 2425-95-8

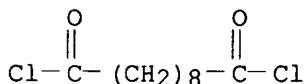
CMF C₁₄ H₁₂ N₄ O



CM 3

CRN 111-19-3

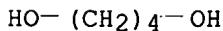
CMF C₁₀ H₁₆ Cl₂ O₂



CM 4

CRN 110-63-4

CMF C₄ H₁₀ O₂



IT 330482-51-4P

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(electroluminescent polymers containing multiple functional
groups)

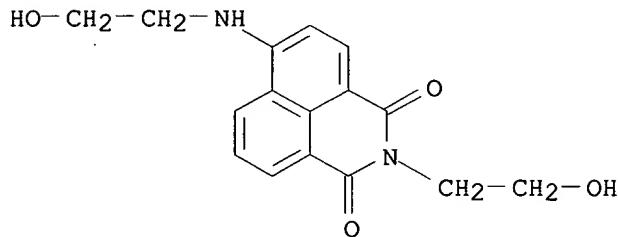
RN 330482-51-4 HCPLUS

CN Butanedioic acid, dimethyl ester, polymer with 1,4-butanediol,

2-(2-hydroxyethyl)-6-[(2-hydroxyethyl)amino]-1H-benz[de]isoquinoline-1,3(2H)-dione and 4,4'-(1,3,4-oxadiazole-2,5-diyl)bis[benzenamine], block (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

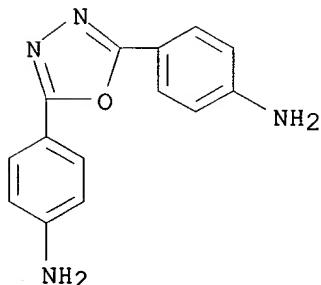
CM 1

CRN 56613-64-0
CMF C16 H16 N2 O4



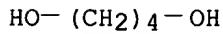
CM 2

CRN 2425-95-8
CMF C14 H12 N4 O



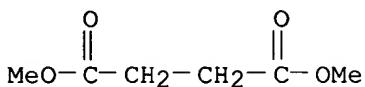
CM 3

CRN 110-63-4
CMF C4 H10 O2



CM 4

CRN 106-65-0
CMF C6 H10 O4



L71 ANSWER 18 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 2001:221079 HCAPLUS
 DN 135:20300
 TI Synthesis of **electroluminescent** organic/inorganic polymer nanocomposites
 AU Farmer, Steven C.; Patten, Timothy E.
 CS Department of Chemistry, University of California at Davis, Davis, CA, 95616-5295, USA
 SO Polymer Preprints (American Chemical Society, Division of Polymer Chemistry) (2001), 42(1), 578-579
 CODEN: ACPPAY; ISSN: 0032-3934
 PB American Chemical Society, Division of Polymer Chemistry
 DT Journal; (computer optical disk)
 LA English
 AB A method was developed for grafting polymer chains from the surface of 53 nm CdS/SiO₂ core/shell nanospheres using atom transfer radical polymerization (ATRP). The use of silica encapsulated CdS allows for particularly robust films, because silica protects the CdS quantum dots against photodegrdn. The monomers used are hole conducting 2-(9-carbazolyl)ethyl methacrylate (CzEMA), Me methacrylate (MMA), and electron conducting 2-[4'-(methylmethacrylethoxy)carbonyl]biphenyl-4-yl]-5-(4-tert-butylphenyl)-1,3,4-oxadiazole (MMPBD). First the CdS/SiO₂ nanospheres were synthesized from cadmium nitrate in ammonium sulfide microemulsion; upon formation of CdS quantum dots, NH₄OH and TEOS were added to form the silica coating. The silica surface was modified with the ATRP initiator, 3-(dimethylethoxysilyl)propyl-2-bromopropionate, (BDES). The modified nanospheres were then used in polymerization of MMA, CzEMA, and MMPBD. The polymer composite nanoparticles were easily dispersed in THF and could be cast into transparent films. Because the grafted polymer chain contains hole and electron conductive moieties these nanocomposites offer some interesting possibilities for the synthesis of a one layer **electroluminescent** devices.
 CC 37-5 (Plastics Manufacture and Processing)
 Section cross-reference(s): 73, 76
 ST cadmium sulfide silica nanosphere grafting acrylic polymer;
electroluminescent acrylic polymer cadmium sulfide silica nanosphere; quantum dot conducting polymer hybrid composite nanosphere
 IT Polymerization
 (atom transfer, radical; preparation of **electroluminescent** hybrid CdS/silica/biphenyloxadiazole-carbazolyl methacrylate polymer nanocomposites by ATRP on initiator-functionalized nanosphere surface)
 IT Conducting polymers
 (biphenyloxadiazole-carbazolyl methacrylate; preparation of **electroluminescent** hybrid CdS/silica/biphenyloxadiazole-carbazolyl methacrylate polymer nanocomposites by ATRP on initiator-functionalized nanosphere surface)
 IT Hybrid organic-inorganic materials
 Nanocomposites
 Transparent films
 (preparation of **electroluminescent** hybrid CdS/silica/biphenyloxadiazole-carbazolyl methacrylate polymer nanocomposites by ATRP on initiator-functionalized nanosphere surface)

IT 265119-85-5, 3-(Dimethylethoxysilyl)propyl-2-bromopropionate
RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
(ATRP initiator; preparation of **electroluminescent** hybrid
CdS/silica/biphenyloxadiazole-carbazolyl methacrylate polymer
nanocomposites by ATRP on initiator-functionalized nanosphere surface)

IT 9016-45-9, Igepal CO-520
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(emulsion medium; preparation of **electroluminescent** hybrid
CdS/silica/biphenyloxadiazole-carbazolyl methacrylate polymer
nanocomposites by ATRP on initiator-functionalized nanosphere surface)

IT 1306-23-6P, Cadmium sulfide (CdS), preparation 7631-86-9P, Silica,
preparation
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); SPN
(Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process)
(preparation of **electroluminescent** hybrid
CdS/silica/biphenyloxadiazole-carbazolyl methacrylate polymer
nanocomposites by ATRP on initiator-functionalized nanosphere surface)

IT **342648-32-2P**
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of **electroluminescent** hybrid
CdS/silica/biphenyloxadiazole-carbazolyl methacrylate polymer
nanocomposites by ATRP on initiator-functionalized nanosphere surface)

IT 78-10-4, TEOS 10325-94-7, Cadmium nitrate 12135-76-1, Ammonium sulfide
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of **electroluminescent** hybrid
CdS/silica/biphenyloxadiazole-carbazolyl methacrylate polymer
nanocomposites by ATRP on initiator-functionalized nanosphere surface)

IT **342648-32-2P**
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of **electroluminescent** hybrid
CdS/silica/biphenyloxadiazole-carbazolyl methacrylate polymer
nanocomposites by ATRP on initiator-functionalized nanosphere surface)

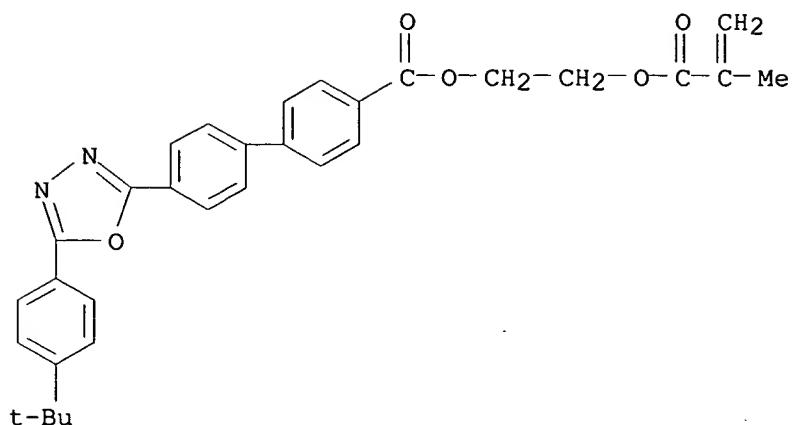
RN 342648-32-2 HCAPLUS

CN [1,1'-Biphenyl]-4-carboxylic acid, 4'-[5-[4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)phenyl]-
1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl]-, 2-[(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxygen]ethyl ester,
polymer with 2-(9H-carbazol-9-yl)ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate and methyl
2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 342648-31-1

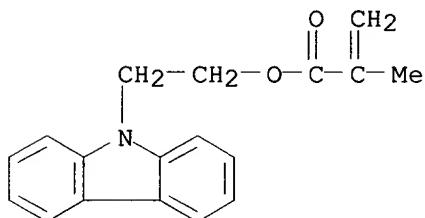
CMF C31 H30 N2 O5



CM 2

CRN 15657-91-7

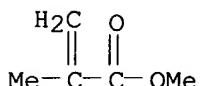
CMF C18 H17 N O2



CM 3

CRN 80-62-6

CMF C5 H8 O2



RE.CNT 15 THERE ARE 15 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L71 ANSWER 19 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 2001:112493 HCAPLUS
 DN 134:311512
 TI Soluble **Electroluminescent** Poly(phenylene vinylene)s with
 Balanced Electron- and Hole Injections
 AU Lee, Yuh-Zheng; Chen, Xiwen; Chen, Show-An; Wei, Pei-Kuen; Fann, Wun-Shain
 CS Chemical Engineering Department, National Tsing-Hua University, Hsinchu,
 30043, Taiwan
 SO Journal of the American Chemical Society (2001), 123(10), 2296-2307

CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863
 PB American Chemical Society
 DT Journal
 LA English
 AB Efficient soluble **electroluminescent** PPV-based copolymers bearing electron-deficient oxadiazole (OXD) moieties on side chains were designed and prepared. The OXD groups are incorporated through a long alkylene spacer to PPV backbone resulting in mol. dispersion of OXD in the film; both the side chain OXD and the main chain PPV retain their sep. electron-transport and emissive properties. The phenylene vinylene derivs. with asym. and branched substituents and a long spacer have suitable solubility that facilitates processing and fabrication; the amorphous structure is indicative of good miscibility of OXD groups with the main chains. By properly adjusting the OXD content through monomer composition, the chemical structure of the **electroluminescent** material can be tailored to provide balanced hole and electron injection to metal cathodes, such that the quantum efficiency is significantly improved and the turn-on voltage is lowered, in the case of assemblies with aluminum and calcium. A test **device** with calcium cathodes fabricated in open air, a maximum brightness of 15000 cd/m² at 15 V/100 nm and a maximum luminance efficiency of 2.27 cd/A were obtained, resp., about 30 times brighter and 9.4 times more efficient than those of the homopolymer, poly[2-methoxy-5-(2'-ethylhexyloxy)-p-phenylenevinylene] (MEH-PPV). The use of phys. blends of homopolymers instead of copolymers did not provide significant improvements, due to phase separation that resulted in inefficient utilization of OXD. The preparation route is suitable for fabrication of single layer PLED [polymer light emitting diodes] with high brightness, high efficiency, and low turn-on voltage.
 CC 35-7 (Chemistry of Synthetic High Polymers)
 Section cross-reference(s): 36, 73, 76
 ST oxadiazole polyphenylenevinylene soluble **electroluminescent** copolymer prepn; electron transport emissivity oxadiazole polyphenylenevinylene conjugated polymer; metal low work function cathode oxadiazole polyphenylenevinylene emitter; light emitting diode oxadiazole polyphenylenevinylene calcium cathode
 IT **Electroluminescent devices**
 (PLEDs; preparation of soluble **electroluminescent** poly(oxadiazole-phenylene vinylene)s with balanced carrier injection for ease of fabrication of highly efficient PLEDs)
 IT Polymer morphology
 (amorphous; preparation of soluble **electroluminescent** poly(oxadiazole-phenylene vinylene)s with balanced carrier injection for ease of fabrication of highly efficient PLEDs)
 IT Polymer chains
 (conformation; preparation of soluble **electroluminescent** poly(oxadiazole-phenylene vinylene)s with balanced carrier injection for ease of fabrication of highly efficient PLEDs)
 IT Polymers, properties
 RL: PRP (Properties)
 (conjugated; preparation of soluble **electroluminescent** poly(oxadiazole-phenylene vinylene)s with balanced carrier injection for ease of fabrication of highly efficient PLEDs)
 IT Redox reaction
 (electrochem.; preparation of soluble **electroluminescent** poly(oxadiazole-phenylene vinylene)s with balanced carrier injection for ease of fabrication of highly efficient PLEDs)
 IT Work function
 (metal; preparation of soluble **electroluminescent** poly(oxadiazole-phenylene vinylene)s with balanced carrier injection

for ease of fabrication of highly efficient PLEDs)

IT Electric current carriers
(photocarriers; preparation of soluble **electroluminescent** poly(oxadiazole-phenylene vinylene)s with balanced carrier injection for ease of fabrication of highly efficient PLEDs)

IT Band structure
Luminescence
Optical absorption
Phase separation
(preparation of soluble **electroluminescent** poly(oxadiazole-phenylene vinylene)s with balanced carrier injection for ease of fabrication of highly efficient PLEDs)

IT Polymer blends
RL: PRP (Properties)
(preparation of soluble **electroluminescent** poly(oxadiazole-phenylene vinylene)s with balanced carrier injection for ease of fabrication of highly efficient PLEDs)

IT Poly(arylenealkenylenes)
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of soluble **electroluminescent** poly(oxadiazole-phenylene vinylene)s with balanced carrier injection for ease of fabrication of highly efficient PLEDs)

IT 10034-85-2, Hydriodic acid
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(demethylation reagent; preparation of soluble **electroluminescent** poly(oxadiazole-phenylene vinylene)s with balanced carrier injection for ease of fabrication of highly efficient PLEDs)

IT 335276-16-9P, 1-Decyloxy-2,5-bis(bromomethyl)benzene
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(intermediate and monomer; preparation of soluble **electroluminescent** poly(oxadiazole-phenylene vinylene)s with balanced carrier injection for ease of fabrication of highly efficient PLEDs)

IT 842-79-5P, 2-(p-Anisyl)-5-phenyl 1,3,4-oxadiazole 6781-59-5P,
1-(p-Anisoyl)-2-benzoyl hydrazide 23133-34-8P, p-(5-Phenyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl) phenol 130402-65-2P, 1-(10'-Bromodecanoxy)-2,5-dimethylbenzene 335276-13-6P, 2-[10'-(p-(5''-Phenyl-1'',3'',4''-oxadiazole-2''-yl)phenoxy]decanoxy] 1,4-dimethylbenzene 335276-15-8P, 1-Decyloxy-2,5-dimethylbenzene
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(intermediate; preparation of soluble **electroluminescent** poly(oxadiazole-phenylene vinylene)s with balanced carrier injection for ease of fabrication of highly efficient PLEDs)

IT 335276-14-7P, 2-[10'-(p-(5''-Phenyl-1'',3'',4''-oxadiazole-2''-yl)phenoxy]decanoxy] 1,4-bis(bromomethyl)benzene 335276-17-0P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(monomer; preparation of soluble **electroluminescent** poly(oxadiazole-phenylene vinylene)s with balanced carrier injection for ease of fabrication of highly efficient PLEDs)

IT 7440-70-2, Calcium, uses
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(preparation of soluble **electroluminescent** poly(oxadiazole-phenylene vinylene)s with balanced carrier injection for ease of fabrication of highly efficient PLEDs)

IT 209625-38-7P 335276-18-1P 335276-19-2P 335276-20-5P
335276-21-6P
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)

(preparation of soluble **electroluminescent** poly(oxadiazole-phenylene vinylene)s with balanced carrier injection for ease of fabrication of highly efficient PLEDs)

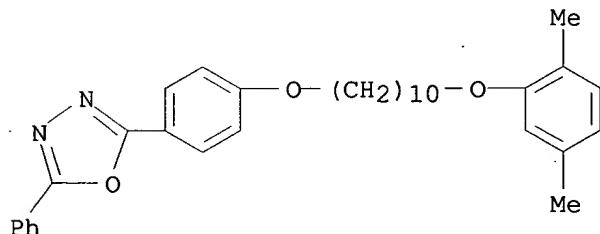
IT 95-87-4, 2,5-Dimethyl phenol 100-07-2, p-Anisoyl chloride 110-01-0, Tetrahydrothiophene 112-29-8, Decyl bromide 128-08-5, N-Bromosuccinimide 613-94-5, Benzoylhydrazine 4101-68-2, 1,10-Dibromodecane
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (preparation of soluble **electroluminescent** poly(oxadiazole-phenylene vinylene)s with balanced carrier injection for ease of fabrication of highly efficient PLEDs)

IT 10025-87-3, Phosphoric trichloride
 RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
 (reductive cyclization reagent; preparation of soluble **electroluminescent** poly(oxadiazole-phenylene vinylene)s with balanced carrier injection for ease of fabrication of highly efficient PLEDs)

IT 335276-13-6P, 2-[10'-(p-(5''-Phenyl-1'',3'',4''-oxadiazole-2''-yl)phenoxy]decanoxy] 1,4-dimethylbenzene
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (intermediate; preparation of soluble **electroluminescent** poly(oxadiazole-phenylene vinylene)s with balanced carrier injection for ease of fabrication of highly efficient PLEDs)

RN 335276-13-6 HCPLUS

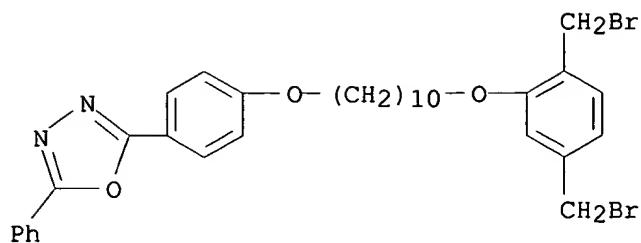
CN 1,3,4-Oxadiazole, 2-[4-[[10-(2,5-dimethylphenoxy)decyl]oxy]phenyl]-5-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 335276-14-7P, 2-[10'-(p-(5''-Phenyl-1'',3'',4''-oxadiazole-2''-yl)phenoxy]decanoxy] 1,4-bis(bromomethyl)benzene
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (monomer; preparation of soluble **electroluminescent** poly(oxadiazole-phenylene vinylene)s with balanced carrier injection for ease of fabrication of highly efficient PLEDs)

RN 335276-14-7 HCPLUS

CN 1,3,4-Oxadiazole, 2-[4-[[10-[2,5-bis(bromomethyl)phenoxy]decyl]oxy]phenyl]-5-phenyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



IT 335276-18-1P 335276-19-2P

RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (preparation of soluble **electroluminescent** poly(oxadiazole-phenylene
 vinylene)s with balanced carrier injection for ease of fabrication of
 highly efficient PLEDs)

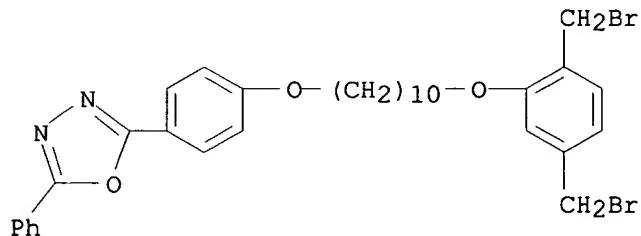
RN 335276-18-1 HCPLUS

CN 1,3,4-Oxadiazole, 2-[4-[[10-[2,5-bis(bromomethyl)phenoxy]decyl]oxy]phenyl]-
 5-phenyl-, homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 335276-14-7

CMF C32 H36 Br2 N2 O3



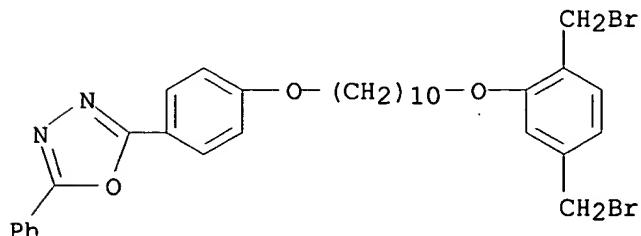
RN 335276-19-2 HCPLUS

CN 1,3,4-Oxadiazole, 2-[4-[[10-[2,5-bis(bromomethyl)phenoxy]decyl]oxy]phenyl]-
 5-phenyl-, polymer with 1,4-bis(bromomethyl)-2-[(2-ethylhexyl)oxy]-5-
 methoxybenzene (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

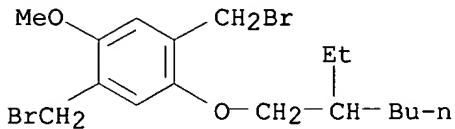
CM 1

CRN 335276-14-7

CMF C32 H36 Br2 N2 O3



CM 2

CRN 209625-37-6
CMF C17 H26 Br2 O2RE.CNT 71 THERE ARE 71 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMATL71 ANSWER 20 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2000:638400 HCAPLUS

DN 133:244858

TI Organic **electroluminescent devices** and manufacture
IN Ishii, Satoshi; Tsuge, Hodaka; Shimada, Yoichi
PA Honda Motor Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 20 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 2000252076	A2	20000914	JP 1999-54980 JP 1999-54980	19990303 19990303

AB The **devices** comprise: (1) a cathode; (2) a hole transport layer; (3) an electron transporting polymer layer; (4) a phosphor layer comprising (2) or (3); and (5) an anode, where (1) and (5) are transparent; and (3) contains 1-5 side chains(s) comprising alkyl or alkoxy group(s).

IC ICM H05B033-22

ICS H05B033-10; H05B033-14; C09K011-06

CC 73-5 (Optical, Electron, and Mass Spectroscopy and Other Related Properties)

ST org **electroluminescent** polymer electron transport

IT Alkyl groups

Electroluminescent devices

Electron transport

Glass substrates

Hole transport

(organic **electroluminescent devices** and manufacture)

IT Polymers, uses

RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)

(organic **electroluminescent devices** and manufacture)IT 50926-11-9, ITO 197089-42-2 292056-29-2 **292624-42-1****292624-43-2 292624-44-3** 292624-45-4 292624-46-5

292624-47-6 292624-48-7 292624-49-8 292624-50-1 292624-51-2

292624-52-3 292624-53-4 292624-55-6 292624-57-8 292624-58-9

292624-60-3 292624-63-6 292624-66-9 292624-69-2 292624-72-7

RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)

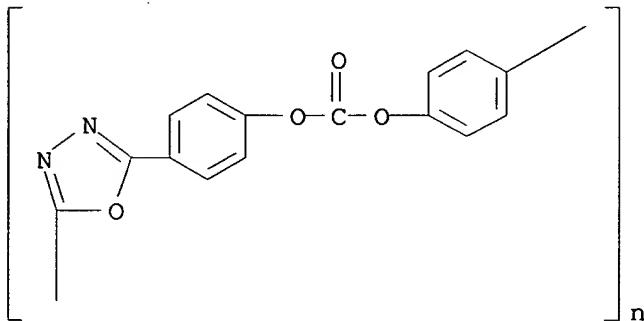
(organic **electroluminescent devices** and manufacture)

IT 292624-42-1 292624-43-2 292624-44-3

RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(organic electroluminescent devices and manufacture)

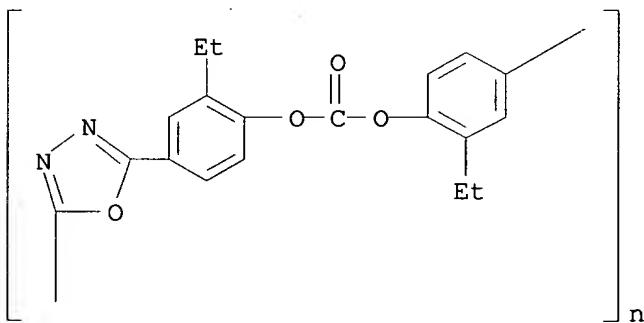
RN 292624-42-1 HCAPLUS

CN Poly(1,3,4-oxadiazole-2,5-diyl-1,4-phenyleneoxy carbonyloxy-1,4-phenylene)
(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



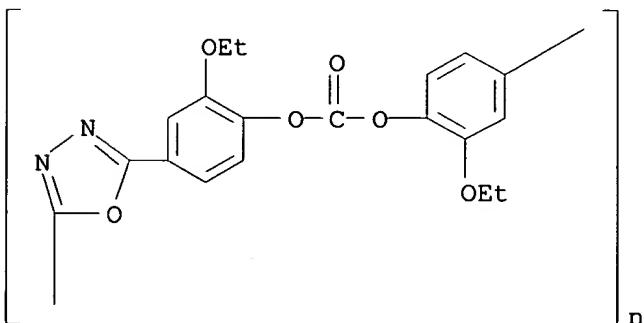
RN 292624-43-2 HCAPLUS

CN Poly[1,3,4-oxadiazole-2,5-diyl(3-ethyl-1,4-phenylene)oxycarbonyloxy(2-ethyl-1,4-phenylene)] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 292624-44-3 HCAPLUS

CN Poly[1,3,4-oxadiazole-2,5-diyl(3-ethoxy-1,4-phenylene)oxycarbonyloxy(2-ethoxy-1,4-phenylene)] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L71 ANSWER 21 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2000:638120 HCAPLUS
DN 133:310227
TI Synthesis and **electroluminescence** of oxadiazole-substituted ionic conductive poly(phenylene vinylene)
AU Chen, Xi-Wen; Li, Zhong-Xiao; Xie, Hong-Quan; Li, Yong-Fang
CS Department of Chemistry, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Wuhan, 430074, Peop. Rep. China
SO Gaodeng Xuexiao Huaxue Xuebao (2000), 21(8), 1301-1304
CODEN: KTHPDM; ISSN: 0251-0790
PB Gaodeng Jiaoyu Chubanshe
DT Journal
LA Chinese
AB Through copolymer., a new ionic conductive hybrid conjugated polymer, polyoxyethylene side chains containing poly(phenylene vinylene) (PPV) with electron-transporting oxadiazoles V (DTEO-O-PPV), was synthesized, characterized and applied in light emitting **devices** (LED and LEC). PPV without oxadiazoles but with the same side chains as polymer V was chosen for comparison.
CC 35-5 (Chemistry of Synthetic High Polymers)
Section cross-reference(s): 73, 76
ST polyphenylenevinylene oxadiazole prepn ionic conduction **electroluminescence**
IT Polyoxadiazoles
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation) (poly(arylenealkylene)-; synthesis and **electroluminescence** of oxadiazole-substituted ionic conductive poly(phenylene vinylene))
IT Poly(arylenealkylenes)
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation) (polyoxadiazole-; synthesis and **electroluminescence** of oxadiazole-substituted ionic conductive poly(phenylene vinylene))
IT Polyoxadiazoles
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation) (polyphenylenevinylene-; synthesis and **electroluminescence** of oxadiazole-substituted ionic conductive poly(phenylene vinylene))
IT Luminescence
Luminescence, electroluminescence
Polymerization
(synthesis and **electroluminescence** of oxadiazole-substituted ionic conductive poly(phenylene vinylene))
IT 2491-91-0P 161470-80-0P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(intermediate; synthesis and **electroluminescence** of oxadiazole-substituted ionic conductive poly(phenylene vinylene))
IT 41771-35-1P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(intermediate; synthesis and **electroluminescence** of oxadiazole-substituted ionic conductive poly(phenylene vinylene))
IT 58370-39-1P 161470-81-1P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(monomer; synthesis and **electroluminescence** of oxadiazole-substituted ionic conductive poly(phenylene vinylene))
IT 99-94-5, p-Methylbenzoic acid 111-90-0 123-31-9, 1,4-Benzenediol, reactions 7803-57-8, Hydrazine hydrate
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(starting material; synthesis and **electroluminescence** of
oxadiazole-substituted ionic conductive poly(phenylene vinylene))

IT 302354-85-4P

RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(synthesis and **electroluminescence** of oxadiazole-substituted
ionic conductive poly(phenylene vinylene))

IT 302354-85-4P

RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(synthesis and **electroluminescence** of oxadiazole-substituted
ionic conductive poly(phenylene vinylene))

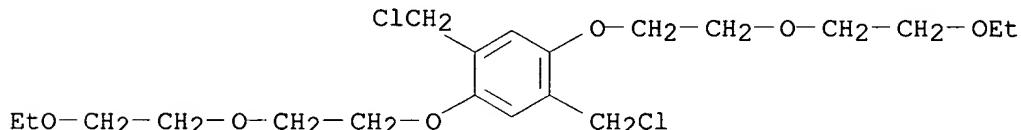
RN 302354-85-4 HCPLUS

CN 1,3,4-Oxadiazole, 2,5-bis[4-(bromomethyl)phenyl]-, polymer with
1,4-bis(chloromethyl)-2,5-bis[2-(2-ethoxyethoxy)ethoxy]benzene (9CI) (CA
INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 161470-81-1

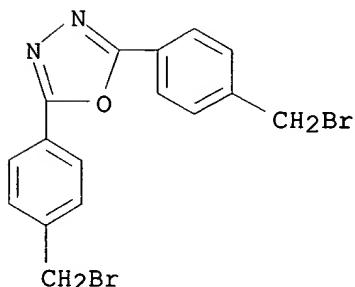
CMF C20 H32 Cl2 O6



CM 2

CRN 58370-39-1

CMF C16 H12 Br2 N2 O



L71 ANSWER 22 OF 32 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 2000:451480 HCPLUS

DN 133:215245

TI Novel **electroluminescent devices** based on
perylene-doped sol-gel layers

AU Schneider, Monika; Hagen, Jurgen; Haarer, Dietrich; Mullen, Klaus

CS Max-Planck-Institute for Polymer Research, Mainz, D-55128, Germany

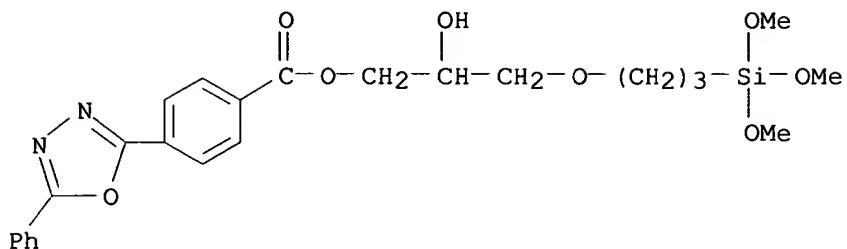
SO Advanced Materials (Weinheim, Germany) (2000), 12(5), 351-354

CODEN: ADVMEW; ISSN: 0935-9648

PB Wiley-VCH Verlag GmbH

DT Journal

LA English
AB The preparation and **electroluminescence** of LEDs are reported on. The preparation involved embedding a fluorescent perylene dye in a hybrid sol-gel matrix formed by the hydrolysis and condensation reactions of alkoxysilanes. Emission-voltage and current-voltage characteristics of the prepared perylene derivs. were studied.
CC 73-12 (Optical, Electron, and Mass Spectroscopy and Other Related Properties)
Section cross-reference(s): 25, 28, 76
ST **electroluminescence** org polymer LED perylene dye alkoxysilane fabrication
IT Electric current-potential relationship
 Electroluminescent devices
 Sol-gel processing
 (LED fabrication based on perylene-doped alkoxysilane sol-gel layers and their optical and elec. characterization)
IT Luminescence, **electroluminescence**
 (spectra; LED fabrication based on perylene-doped alkoxysilane sol-gel layers and their optical and elec. characterization)
IT 288-99-3, 1,3,4-Oxadiazole
RL: **DEV (Device component use)**; USES (Uses)
 (LED fabrication based on perylene-doped alkoxysilane sol-gel layers and their optical and elec. characterization)
IT 290360-81-5P **290360-82-6P**
RL: **DEV (Device component use)**; PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (LED fabrication based on perylene-doped alkoxysilane sol-gel layers and their optical and elec. characterization)
IT 108-30-5, reactions 603-34-9 613-94-5, Benzhydrazide 1679-64-7,
Monomethyl terephthalate 2530-83-8
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (LED fabrication based on perylene-doped alkoxysilane sol-gel layers and their optical and elec. characterization)
IT 85292-45-1P 290360-80-4P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (LED fabrication based on perylene-doped alkoxysilane sol-gel layers and their optical and elec. characterization)
IT 262360-45-2 290360-79-1
RL: **DEV (Device component use)**; MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (dopant; LED fabrication based on perylene-doped alkoxysilane sol-gel layers and their optical and elec. characterization)
IT **290360-82-6P**
RL: **DEV (Device component use)**; PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (LED fabrication based on perylene-doped alkoxysilane sol-gel layers and their optical and elec. characterization)
RN 290360-82-6 HCAPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 4-(5-phenyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)-, 2-hydroxy-3-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propoxy]propyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RE.CNT 27 THERE ARE 27 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L71 ANSWER 23 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 1999:487732 HCAPLUS
 DN 131:287369
 TI Oxadiazole-containing phenylene vinylene ether linkage copolymer as blue-green **luminescent** and electron transport material in polymer light-emitting diodes
 AU Lee, Yuh-Zheng; Chen, Show-An
 CS Chemical Engineering Department, National Tsing-Hua University, Hsin-chu, Taiwan
 SO Synthetic Metals (1999), 105(3), 185-190
 CODEN: SYMEDZ; ISSN: 0379-6779
 PB Elsevier Science S.A.
 DT Journal
 LA English
 AB We report studies on a new ether-type poly(phenylene vinylene) (PPV) copolymer containing oxadiazole groups in the conjugated main chain. It can be used as a blue-green **electroluminescent** material and as an electron transport/hole blocking material in polymer light-emitting diodes using PPV as the emitting material. The bilayer **devices** with aluminum cathode show a maximum brightness of about 300 cd/m² at about 21 V and a maximum external quantum efficiency of 0.1%. The quantum efficiency of the bilayer **device** is enhanced by a factor of 195 in comparison with that of the single layer **device** of PPV.
 CC 38-3 (Plastics Fabrication and Uses)
 Section cross-reference(s): 73
 ST oxadiazole contg polyphenylenevinylene LED; electron transport oxadiazole contg polyphenylenevinylene
 IT **Electroluminescent devices**
 (blue-emitting; oxadiazole-containing phenylene vinylene ether linkage copolymer as blue-green **luminescent** and electron transport material in polymer light-emitting diodes)
 IT **Electroluminescent devices**
 (green-emitting; oxadiazole-containing phenylene vinylene ether linkage copolymer as blue-green **luminescent** and electron transport material in polymer light-emitting diodes)
 IT Band structure
 Current density
 Cyclic voltammetry
 Electron transport
 Luminescence, electroluminescence
 UV and visible spectra
 (oxadiazole-containing phenylene vinylene ether linkage copolymer as blue-green **luminescent** and electron transport material in polymer light-emitting diodes)

IT Poly(arylenealkenylenes)
 RL: DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (oxadiazole-containing phenylene vinylene ether linkage copolymer as blue-green luminescent and electron transport material in polymer light-emitting diodes)

IT 204185-73-9P 221615-56-1P
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (monomer; oxadiazole-containing phenylene vinylene ether linkage copolymer as blue-green luminescent and electron transport material in polymer light-emitting diodes)

IT 246246-52-6P 246246-53-7P
 RL: DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (oxadiazole-containing phenylene vinylene ether linkage copolymer as blue-green luminescent and electron transport material in polymer light-emitting diodes)

IT 603-35-0, Triphenylphosphine, reactions 58370-39-1
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (oxadiazole-containing phenylene vinylene ether linkage copolymer as blue-green luminescent and electron transport material in polymer light-emitting diodes)

IT 246246-52-6P 246246-53-7P
 RL: DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (oxadiazole-containing phenylene vinylene ether linkage copolymer as blue-green luminescent and electron transport material in polymer light-emitting diodes)

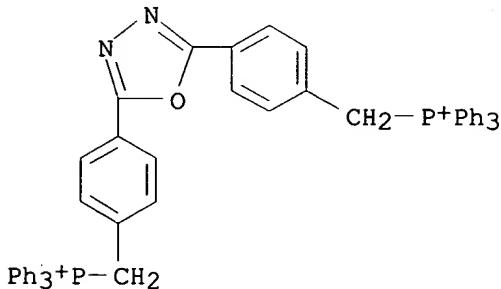
RN 246246-52-6 HCAPLUS

CN Phosphonium, [1,3,4-oxadiazole-2,5-diylbis(4,1-phenylenemethylene)]bis[triphenyl-, dibromide, polymer with 4,4'-(1,12-dodecanediylbis(oxy)]bis[3,5-dimethoxybenzaldehyde] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 221615-56-1

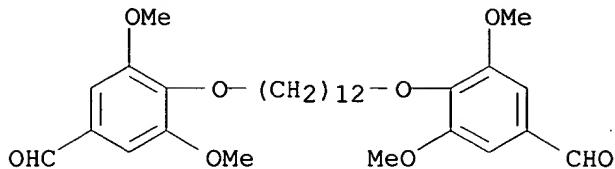
CMF C52 H42 N2 O P2 . 2 Br



●2 Br-

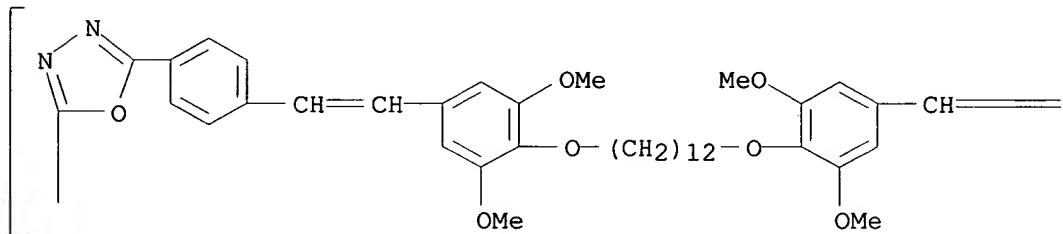
CM 2

CRN 204185-73-9
CMF C30 H42 O8

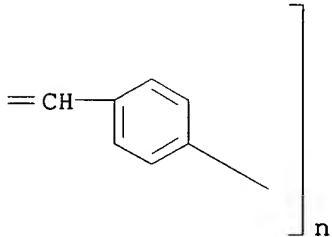


RN 246246-53-7 HCPLUS
CN Poly[1,3,4-oxadiazole-2,5-diyl-1,4-phenylene-1,2-ethenediyl(3,5-dimethoxy-1,4-phenylene)oxy-1,12-dodecanediyl]oxy(2,6-dimethoxy-1,4-phenylene)-1,2-ethenediyl-1,4-phenylene] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



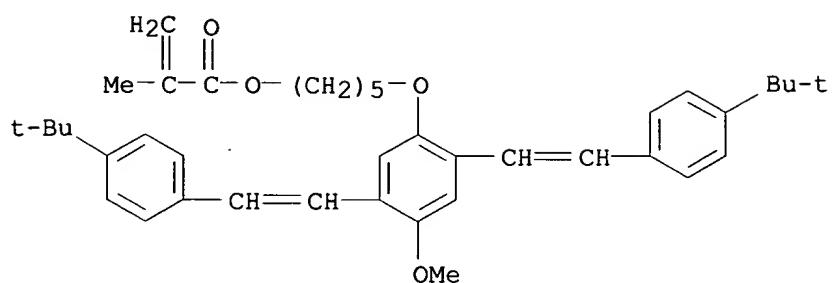
RE.CNT 41 THERE ARE 41 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L71 ANSWER 24 OF 32 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1997:217392 HCPLUS
DN 126:278097
TI A blue light emitting copolymer with charge transporting and photo-crosslinkable functional units
AU Li, Xiao-Chang; Yong, Tuck-Mun; Gruener, Johannes; Holmes, Andrew B.; Moratti, Stephen C.; Cacialli, Franco; Friend, Richard H.
CS Department of Chemistry, University of Cambridge, Lensfield Road, Cambridge, CB2 1EW, UK
SO Synthetic Metals (1997), 84(1-3), 437-438
CODEN: SYMEDZ; ISSN: 0379-6779
PB Elsevier

DT Journal
LA English
AB The synthesis of a new polymethacrylate copolymer bearing an efficient blue light emitting distyrylbenzene chromophore, a charge transporting aromatic oxadiazole and a UV-sensitive crosslinkable cinnamoyl unit was reported. The statistical copolymer was synthesized via a multi-step route and was characterized by NMR, FTIR, and DSC. The copolymer had excellent solution processibility and exhibited strong **luminescence**. Upon crosslinking via UV-treatment, the copolymer became insol., while gaining both mech. strength and thermal stability without loss of **luminescence**. The structure and properties of this novel copolymer and its application in light emitting **devices** were discussed.
CC 37-3 (Plastics Manufacture and Processing)
Section cross-reference(s): 38, 73
ST blue light emitting methacrylate copolymer; LED blue methacrylate copolymer; oxadiazole contg methacrylate copolymer blue LED; distyrylbenzene contg methacrylate copolymer blue LED; cinnamoyl contg methacrylate copolymer blue LED
IT **Electroluminescent devices**
(blue-emitting; methacrylate copolymer containing distyrylbenzene- and cinnamoyl- and oxadiazole group for)
IT Crosslinking
Luminescence
Luminescence, electroluminescence
(of methacrylate copolymer containing distyrylbenzene- and cinnamoyl- and oxadiazole group)
IT 7429-90-5, Aluminum, uses 7440-70-2, Calcium, uses 50926-11-9, ITO
RL: **DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)**
(LED prepared from methacrylate copolymer derivative and ITO and calcium or aluminum)
IT **188953-96-0P**
RL: **DEV (Device component use); SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)**
(blue LED; preparation and characterization of)
IT **188953-96-0P**
RL: **DEV (Device component use); SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)**
(blue LED; preparation and characterization of)
RN 188953-96-0 HCPLUS
CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, [4-(5-[1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl)-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl]phenyl)methyl ester, polymer with 5-[2,5-bis[2-[4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)phenyl]ethenyl]-4-methoxyphenoxy]pentyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate and 2-[(1-oxo-3-phenyl-2-propenyl)oxy]ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

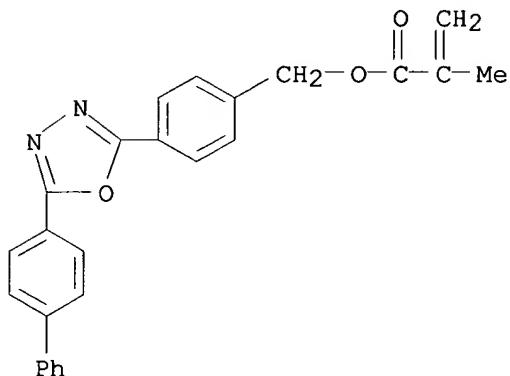
CM 1

CRN 174368-28-6
CMF C40 H50 O4



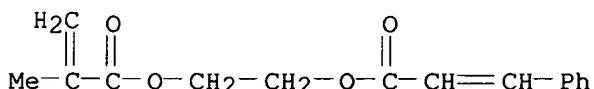
CM 2

CRN 173740-37-9

CMF C25 H₂O N₂ O₃

CM 3

CRN 41261-99-8

CMF C15 H₁₆ O₄

L71 ANSWER 25 OF 32 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1996:534872 HCPLUS

DN 125:180932

TI Polymers for use in optical devices

IN Holmes, Andrew Bruce; Li, Xiao-Chang; Moratti, Stephen Carl; Murray, Kenneth Andrew; Friend, Richard Henry

PA Cambridge Display Technology Ltd., UK

SO PCT Int. Appl., 73 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9620253 W: JP, KR, US RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE	A1	19960704	WO 1995-GB3043 GB 1994-26288 GB 1995-10155	19951228 A 19941228 A 19950519
EP	800563	A1	19971015	EP 1995-941813	19951228
EP	800563 R: DE, GB, NL	B1	20000712	GB 1994-26288 GB 1995-10155 WO 1995-GB3043	A 19941228 A 19950519 W 19951228
JP	10511718	T2	19981110	JP 1996-520312 GB 1994-26288 GB 1995-10155 WO 1995-GB3043	19951228 A 19941228 A 19950519 W 19951228
EP	1291406 R: DE, GB, NL	A1	20030312	EP 2002-80081 GB 1994-26288 GB 1995-10155 EP 1995-941813	19951228 A 19941228 A 19950519 A3 19960704
JP	2003231740	A2	20030819	EP 1999-124732 JP 2002-340806 GB 1994-26288 GB 1995-10155	A3 19991213 19951228 A 19941228 A 19950519
EP	1006169 R: DE, GB, NL	A1	20000607	JP 1996-520312 EP 1999-124732 GB 1994-26288 GB 1995-10155	A3 19951228 19991213 A 19941228 A 19950519
US	2003008991 US 6559256	A1 B2	20030109 20030506	EP 1995-941813 US 2000-561831 GB 1994-26288 GB 1995-10155 WO 1995-GB3043	A3 19951228 20000428 A 19941228 A 19950519 W 19951128
US	6723811	B1	20040420	US 1997-875049 US 2000-561847 GB 1994-26288 GB 1995-10155	B3 19970624 20000428 A 19941228 A 19950519
US	2003166810	A1	20030904	US 1997-875049 US 2002-313252 GB 1994-26288 GB 1995-10155	B3 19970624 20021206 A 19941228 A 19950519
US	2004059077	A1	20040325	US 1997-875049 US 2000-561847 US 2003-642097 GB 1994-26288	B3 19970624 A3 20000428 20030815 A 19941228
AB	Semic conductive polymers capable of luminescence in an optical device are described which comprise a luminescent film-forming solvent-processible polymer which is crosslinked so as to increase its molar mass and to resist solvent dissoln., the crosslinking being such that the polymer retains its semiconductive and				

luminescent properties. Polymers capable of charge transport in an optical **device** are also described which comprise a film-forming polymer which is solvent processible or formed from a processible precursor polymer and which includes a charge transport segment in the polymer main chain or covalently linked thereto in a charge transport side chain. Optical **devices** (e.g., **electroluminescent devices**) employing the polymers are described. Processes for the production of the semiconductive polymers entail providing a **luminescent** film-forming solvent-processible polymer and crosslinking the solvent processible polymer under conditions so as to increase its molar mass whereby the polymer is made resistant to solvent dissoln. and retains its semiconductive and **luminescent** properties.

IC ICM C09K011-06
 ICS H05B033-14; H01L033-00; H05B033-10
 CC 73-11 (Optical, Electron, and Mass Spectroscopy and Other Related Properties)
 Section cross-reference(s): 38
 ST charge transport polymer optical **device**; **luminescent** polymer optical **device**; crosslinked polymer optical **device**; **electroluminescent device** crosslinked polymer
 IT Crosslinking
 Electroluminescent devices
 Luminescent substances
 (crosslinked **luminescent** and charge transporting polymers for use in optical **devices**)
 IT Semiconductor materials
 (polymeric; crosslinked **luminescent** and charge transporting polymers for use in optical **devices**)
 IT Polymers
 RL: **DEV (Device component use)**; IMF (Industrial manufacture);
 SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use);
 PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (polythiophenes, crosslinked **luminescent** and charge transporting polymers for use in optical **devices**)
 IT 26916-42-7P 26916-43-8P 27027-59-4P 170892-77-0P 180598-92-9P
180598-95-2P 180599-00-2P
 RL: **DEV (Device component use)**; IMF (Industrial manufacture);
 SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use);
 PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (crosslinked **luminescent** and charge transporting polymers for use in optical **devices**)
 IT 9011-14-7P, Polymethyl methacrylate
 RL: **DEV (Device component use)**; PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (crosslinked **luminescent** and charge transporting polymers for use in optical **devices**)
 IT 173740-36-8P 173740-38-0P 173740-40-4P 173740-41-5P 180598-91-8P
 RL: **DEV (Device component use)**; PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (crosslinked **luminescent** and charge transporting polymers for use in optical **devices**)
 IT 54549-74-5P 173740-35-7P 173740-39-1P 174368-30-0P 174368-31-1P
 180598-89-4P 180598-90-7P 180599-01-3P 180599-02-4P 180599-03-5P
 180599-04-6P
 RL: PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(crosslinked luminescent and charge transporting polymers for use in optical devices)

IT 99-63-8, 1,3-Benzenedicarbonyl dichloride 120-61-6 121-44-8, reactions
 623-25-6 920-46-7, Methacryloyl chloride 1171-47-7,
 2,2-Bis(4-carboxyphenyl)hexafluoropropane 2359-09-3 69249-61-2
 173740-37-9 180598-93-0 180598-94-1 180598-96-3
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (crosslinked luminescent and charge transporting polymers for use in optical devices)

IT 136-64-1P 4546-04-7P 15561-46-3P 18622-23-6P 43100-38-5P
 52010-97-6P, Benzaldehyde, 4-(hydroxymethyl)- 78616-33-8P 81172-89-6P
 85943-26-6P 180598-97-4P 180598-98-5P
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (crosslinked luminescent and charge transporting polymers for use in optical devices)

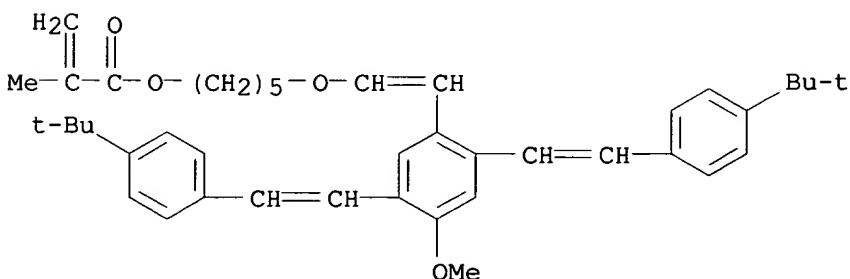
IT 27576-11-0P 59764-67-9P
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
 (crosslinked luminescent and charge transporting polymers for use in optical devices)

IT 180598-95-2P
 RL: DEV (Device component use); IMF (Industrial manufacture);
 SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use);
 PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (crosslinked luminescent and charge transporting polymers for use in optical devices)

RN 180598-95-2 HCAPLUS
 CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, [4-(5-[1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)phenyl]methyl ester, polymer with 5-[[2-[2,5-bis[2-[4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)phenyl]ethenyl]-4-methoxyphenyl]ethenyl]oxy]pentyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate and 2-[(2-phenylethenyl)oxy]ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

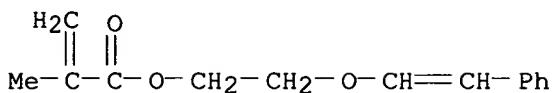
CM 1

CRN 180598-94-1
 CMF C42 H52 O4

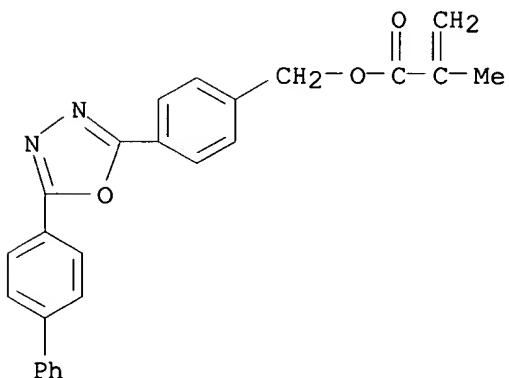


CM 2

CRN 180598-93-0
 CMF C14 H16 O3



CM 3

CRN 173740-37-9
CMF C25 H20 N2 O3

L71 ANSWER 26 OF 32 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 1996:84419 HCPLUS
 DN 124:159818
 TI Polymer light emitting diodes
 AU Greczmiel, Michael; Poesch, Peter; Schmidt, Hans-Werner; Strohriegl, Peter; Buchwald, Elke; Meier, Martin; Riess, Walter; Schwoerer, Markus
 CS Makromolekulare Chemie I, Universitaet Bayreuth, Bayreuth, 95440, Germany
 SO Macromolecular Symposia (1996), 102(9th Rolduc Polymer Meeting, Smart Polymer Materials & Products, 1995), 371-80
 CODEN: MSYMEC; ISSN: 1022-1360
 PB Huethig & Wepf
 DT Journal
 LA English
 AB Monolayer light emitting diodes from poly(1,4-phenylenevinylene) (PPV) usually exhibit relatively low quantum efficiencies. So the external efficiency of an ITO/PPV/Ca LED is typically 0.01%. To increase the quantum yield in bilayer **devices**, oxadiazole polymers were used. The syntheses of a number of novel polymethacrylates with pendant oxadiazole groups and some aromatic polyethers with oxadiazole units in the main chain are described. These polymers with the electron withdrawing oxadiazole units facilitate electron injection and transport in bilayer LEDs with PPV as hole transport layer. Thus an LED with a top layer of the polyether 3a exhibits a 10-fold increase of the external quantum efficiency to 0.1%. Compared to conventional PPV LEDs, the improved bilayer **devices** show intense emission at low current densities.
 CC 73-11 (Optical, Electron, and Mass Spectroscopy and Other Related Properties)
 ST LED methacrylate oxadiazole phenylenevinylene polymer; light emitting diode polymer methacrylate oxadiazole

IT **Electroluminescent devices**
 (polymer light emitting diodes)

IT 7440-70-2, Calcium, uses 26009-24-5, Poly(1,4-phenylenevinylene)
 50926-11-9, ITO
 RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
 (polymer light emitting diodes)

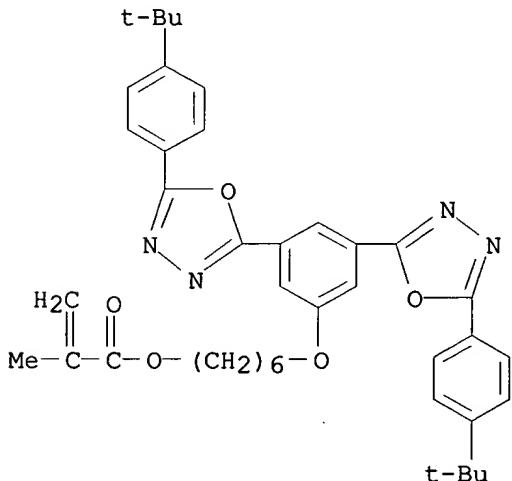
IT 25135-57-3P 26498-51-1P 134438-35-0P 134438-36-1P 138372-67-5P
 160109-74-0P 173324-70-4P 173865-06-0P 173865-08-2P 173865-10-6P
173865-11-7P 173865-12-8P 173865-13-9P 173865-14-0P
 173865-15-1P
 RL: DEV (Device component use); PEP (Physical, engineering or
 chemical process); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP
 (Preparation); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
 (polymer light emitting diodes)

IT 80-05-7, reactions 324-81-2 339-59-3 613-94-5 636-97-5 1478-61-1
 13036-02-7 27914-73-4 148140-89-0
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (polymer light emitting diodes)

IT **173865-11-7P**
 RL: DEV (Device component use); PEP (Physical, engineering or
 chemical process); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP
 (Preparation); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
 (polymer light emitting diodes)

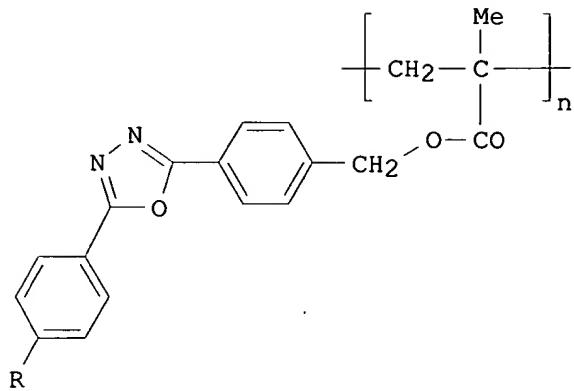
RN 173865-11-7 HCPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 6-[3,5-bis[5-[4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)phenyl]-
 1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl]phenoxy]hexyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L71 ANSWER 27 OF 32 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 1996:38081 HCPLUS
 DN 124:215580
 TI Charge transport polymers for light emitting diodes
 AU Li, Xiao Chang; Cacialli, Franco; Giles, Mark; Gruener, Johannes; Friend, Richard H.; Holmes, Andrew B.; Moratti, Stephen C.; Yong, Tuck Mun
 CS Dep. Chem., Univ. Cambridge, Cambridge, CB2 3RA, UK
 SO Advanced Materials (Weinheim, Germany) (1995), 7(11), 898-900
 CODEN: ADVMEW; ISSN: 0935-9648
 PB VCH
 DT Journal

LA English
 GI



AB Electron transport polymethacrylates containing chemical bound oxadiazole side chain chromophores (I; R=Me₃C, Ph), and related copolymers were synthesized. They improve the quantum efficiency, lower the turn-on voltage, and enable the use of Al electrodes in LEDs. Three applications in sandwich **devices** were demonstrated: I (R = tert-butyl; Ph) was applied as a single layer between cathode and a poly(p-phenylenevinylene) (PPV) emissive layer; blended with an emissive polymer and in a copolymer formed with an emissive unit. The **electroluminescence** was studied giving a green-yellow and blue light in the 1st and 3rd case, resp.

CC 73-11 (Optical, Electron, and Mass Spectroscopy and Other Related Properties)
 Section cross-reference(s): 36

ST charge transport polymer light emitting diode; oxadiazole methacrylate polymer chromophore LED; **photoluminescence** **electroluminescence** oxadiazole polymer LED

IT Electric conductors, polymeric
Electroluminescent devices
 Glass temperature and transition
 (charge transport polymers for LEDs)

IT Molecular structure-property relationship
 (glass temperature, charge transport polymers for LEDs)

IT 173740-36-8P 173740-38-0P 173740-40-4P 173740-41-5P 174368-32-2P
 174368-33-3P **174368-34-4P 174368-35-5P**
 RL: **DEV (Device component use)**; PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (charge transport polymers for LEDs)

IT 173740-35-7P 173740-37-9P 174368-30-0P 174368-31-1P
 RL: PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (charge transport polymers for LEDs)

IT 18622-23-6 43100-38-5 78616-33-8 173740-39-1 174368-28-6
 174368-29-7
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (charge transport polymers for LEDs)

IT **174368-34-4P 174368-35-5P**
 RL: **DEV (Device component use)**; PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(charge transport polymers for LEDs)

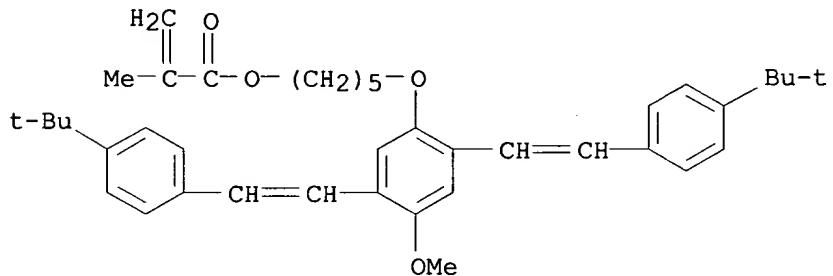
RN 174368-34-4 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, [4-(5-[1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)phenyl]methyl ester, polymer with 5-[2,5-bis[2-[4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)phenyl]ethenyl]-4-methoxyphenoxy]pentyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 174368-28-6

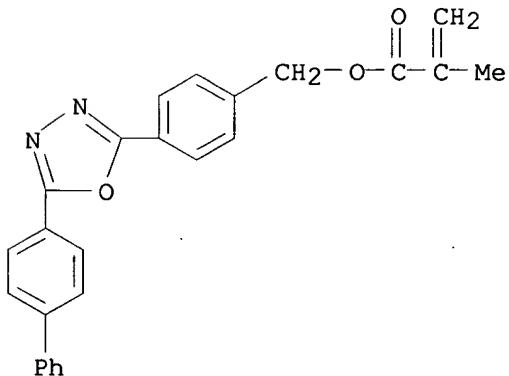
CMF C40 H50 O4



CM 2

CRN 173740-37-9

CMF C25 H20 N2 O3



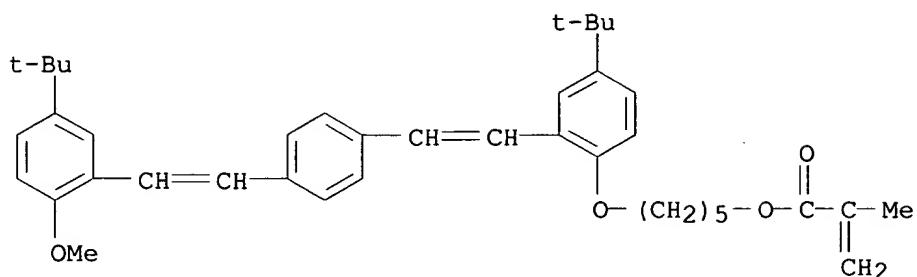
RN 174368-35-5 HCAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, [4-(5-[1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)phenyl]methyl ester, polymer with 5-[4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-2-[2-[4-[2-[5-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-2-methoxyphenyl]ethenyl]phenyl]ethenyl]phenoxy]pentyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

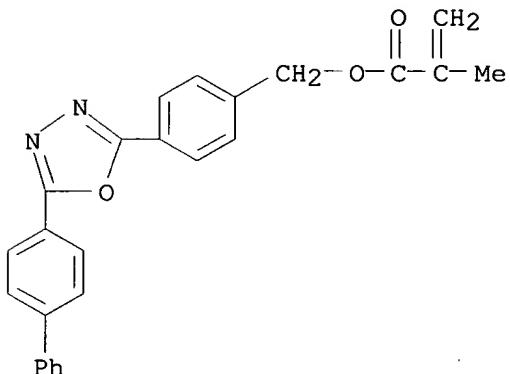
CM 1

CRN 174368-29-7

CMF C40 H50 O4



CM 2

CRN 173740-37-9
CMF C25 H20 N2 O3

L71 ANSWER 28 OF 32 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 1995:938816 HCPLUS
 DN 124:17734
 TI Effects of Polymeric Electron Transporters and the Structure of Poly(p-phenylenevinylene) on the Performance of Light-Emitting Diodes
 AU Strukelj, Marko; Miller, Timothy M.; Papadimitrakopoulos, Fotis; Son, Sehwan
 CS AT and T Bell Laboratories, Murray Hill, NJ, 07974, USA
 SO Journal of the American Chemical Society (1995), 117(48), 11976-83
 CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863
 PB American Chemical Society
 DT Journal
 LA English
 AB New electroactive monomers containing 2,5-diphenyl-1,3-oxazole, 2,5-diphenyl-1,3,4-oxadiazole, and 3,4,5-triphenyl-1,2,4-triazole heterocycles were synthesized in good yield. These monomers were incorporated as either pendant groups or directly into the backbone of 10 high mol. weight polymers [poly(aryl methacrylate), poly(aryl methacrylamide), poly(aryl formal), and poly(aryl ether)]. The polymers apparently are amorphous and exhibit glass transition temps. of 115-208°, and most have good thermal stability in air (decomposition >400°). Thin, clear, pinhole free-films are readily deposited on a variety of substrates (e.g.,

Si, SiO₂) by spin coating. These materials were used as the electron transport (ET) layer in LEDs having an ET layer deposited on PPV with Al and In Sn oxide electrodes (i.e., Al/ET layer/PPV/ITO). The ET materials contain ≤97 mol % of the electroactive moiety, while conventional electron transporters (e.g., PBD dissolved in PMMA) contain 46 mol %. LEDs containing these ET polymers were much more stable than **devices** without an ET. Many were also more stable than those having a conventional electron transporter. Relative to LEDs without ETs, the internal quantum efficiencies using ETs were higher in some cases and lower in others. In addition to varying the ET layer, 2 different types of PPV (crystalline and amorphous) were also used to construct 4 different types of **devices**. In terms of diode efficiency, the most important factor is the PPV conjugation length and not the type of ET used. The internal quantum efficiencies ranged from 0.2 to 0.0004%. The current/voltage curves of some of the LEDs were fitted to 4 different models to determine which best describes the **device** physics.

CC 73-5 (Optical, Electron, and Mass Spectroscopy and Other Related Properties)
 Section cross-reference(s): 35, 36, 38, 76

ST polymeric electron transporter structure polyphenylenevinylene LED
 IT Polymers, properties
 RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (electron transporters effects on LED performance)

IT Molecular structure
 (of poly(phenylenevinylene) with respect to LED performance)

IT Electric current-potential relationship
 (polymeric electron transporters and poly(phenylenevinylene) structure effects on LED performance in relation to)

IT **Electroluminescent devices**
 (polymeric electron transporters and poly(phenylenevinylene) structure effects on performance of)

IT Electric transport property
 (polymeric; effect on LED performance)

IT 128914-06-7 147398-92-3 **171368-05-1** 171368-06-2
 171368-07-3 171368-09-5 171368-10-8 171368-11-9 171368-12-0
 171368-14-2 171368-16-4 171368-17-5 171368-18-6 171368-19-7
 RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (electron transporters effects on LED performance)

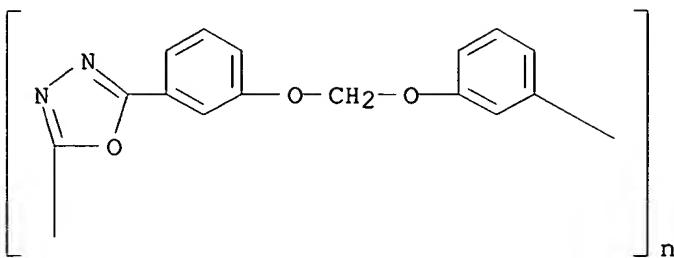
IT 128914-05-6P 171368-13-1P
 RL: **DEV (Device component use)**; RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
 (preparation and polymerization for LED of)

IT 26009-24-5, Poly(p-phenylenevinylene)
 RL: **DEV (Device component use)**; PRP (Properties); USES (Uses)
 (structure effects on LED performance)

IT **171368-05-1**
 RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (electron transporters effects on LED performance)

RN 171368-05-1 HCAPLUS

CN Poly(1,3,4-oxadiazole-2,5-diyl-1,3-phenyleneoxymethyleneoxy-1,3-phenylene) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L71 ANSWER 29 OF 32 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1995:806225 HCAPLUS

DN 124:30525

TI Bright blue **electroluminescence** from an oxadiazole-containing copolymer

AU Pei, Qibing; Yang, Yang

CS UNIAX Corp., Santa Barbara, CA, 93117, USA

SO Advanced Materials (Weinheim, Germany) (1995), 7(6), 559-61

CODEN: ADVMEW; ISSN: 0935-9648

PB VCH

DT Journal

LA English

AB Blue **electroluminescence** of a synthesized polyoxadiazole-polyether (OP) film is reported. LED **devices** were prepared by combination of this OP film with other polymeric layers (e.g. conducting polyaniline) between In-Sn-oxide and a Ca electrode. The external quantum efficiency was increased to 0.1% and the intensity of the blue emitted light to 40 cd/m².

CC 35-5 (Chemistry of Synthetic High Polymers)

Section cross-reference(s): 73

ST polyoxadiazole polyether **electroluminescence** LED

IT **Electroluminescent devices**

(quantum efficiency of LEDs with oxadiazole-containing polymeric layers)

IT Polyamines

RL: **DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)**

(aniline-based, dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid-doped; quantum efficiency of LEDs with oxadiazole-containing polymeric layers)

IT Polyoxadiazoles

RL: **DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)**

(fluorine-containing, quantum efficiency of LEDs with oxadiazole-containing polymeric layers)

IT Polyoxadiazoles

RL: **DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)**

(polyether-, preparation and quantum efficiency of LEDs with oxadiazole-containing polymeric layers)

IT Polyhydrazides

RL: **PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)**

(polyether-, preparation and quantum efficiency of LEDs with oxadiazole-containing polymeric layers)

IT Polyethers, preparation

RL: **PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)**

(polyhydrazide-, preparation and quantum efficiency of LEDs with oxadiazole-containing polymeric layers)

IT Polyethers, preparation
RL: DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(polyoxadiazole-, preparation and quantum efficiency of LEDs with oxadiazole-containing polymeric layers)

IT Fluoropolymers
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(polyoxadiazole-, quantum efficiency of LEDs with oxadiazole-containing polymeric layers)

IT 25233-30-1, Polyaniline
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid-doped; quantum efficiency of LEDs with oxadiazole-containing polymeric layers)

IT 27176-87-0, Dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(dopant; quantum efficiency of LEDs with oxadiazole-containing polymeric layers)

IT 165898-17-9P
RL: DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(preparation and quantum efficiency of LEDs with oxadiazole-containing polymeric layers)

IT 165898-20-4P
RL: DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation and quantum efficiency of LEDs with oxadiazole-containing polymeric layers)

IT 165898-18-0P
RL: PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation and quantum efficiency of LEDs with oxadiazole-containing polymeric layers)

IT 26916-42-7
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)
(quantum efficiency of LEDs with oxadiazole-containing polymeric layers)

IT 165898-20-4P
RL: DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation and quantum efficiency of LEDs with oxadiazole-containing polymeric layers)

RN 165898-20-4 HCPLUS

CN Poly[1,3,4-oxadiazole-2,5-diyl[2,5-bis(dodecyloxy)-1,4-phenylene]-1,3,4-oxadiazole-2,5-diyl-1,4-phenyleneoxy-1,2-ethanediyl oxy-1,2-ethanediyl oxy-1,4-phenylene] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

L71 ANSWER 30 OF 32 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 1995:726577 HCPLUS
 DN 123:84159
 TI 1,3,4-Oxadiazole-Containing Polymers as Electron-Injection and Blue Electroluminescent Materials in Polymer Light-Emitting Diodes
 AU Pei, Q.; Yang, Y.
 CS UNIAX Corporation, Santa Barbara, CA, 93117, USA
 SO Chemistry of Materials (1995), 7(8), 1568-75
 CODEN: CMATEX; ISSN: 0897-4756
 PB American Chemical Society
 DT Journal
 LA English
 AB Three 1,3,4-oxadiazole-containing polymers with different solubility and conjugation length (repeating units of phenylene and oxadiazole) were synthesized and characterized. Among them, the polymer with the shortest conjugation length (2 phenylene and one oxadiazole rings) had the widest $\pi-\pi^*$ bandgap and was not fluorescent. As an electron-injection material, it was successfully used to improve the quantum efficiency of polymer light-emitting diodes (LEDs) using dialkoxy derivs. of poly(1,4-phenylenevinylene) as the **electroluminescent** layer and Al as the cathode. The second polymer, with an addnl. oxadiazole ring in the conjugated segment, was also an electron-injection polymer. This extra oxadiazole ring further enhanced the electron transport property and lowered the LED operating voltage more than the first polymer. The third 1,3,4-oxadiazole-containing polymer, with an even longer conjugation length, had strong blue fluorescence. Blue LEDs were fabricated using this polymer as the **electroluminescent** layer, conducting polyaniline as the hole-injection layer, Ca as the cathode, and the first 1,3,4-oxadiazole-containing polymer as the electron-injection layer. These devices emitted a bright blue light, with 4.5 V of turn-on voltage and 0.1% of external quantum efficiency.
 CC 35-5 (Chemistry of Synthetic High Polymers)
 Section cross-reference(s): 73
 ST oxadiazole polymer prepn property; electron injection oxadiazole polymer
 IT Infrared spectra
 Luminescence
 Ultraviolet and visible spectra
 (of oxadiazole-containing polymers for electron-injection and blue **electroluminescent** materials in polymer light-emitting diodes)
 IT Polyoxadiazoles
 RL: DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (preparation, characterization and optical properties of oxadiazole-containing polymers as electron-injection and blue **electroluminescent** materials in polymer light-emitting diodes)
 IT **Electroluminescent devices**
 (blue-emitting, preparation, characterization and optical properties of oxadiazole-containing polymers as electron-injection and blue **electroluminescent** materials in polymer light-emitting diodes)
 IT Polyhydrazides
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (fluorine-containing, intermediates; preparation, characterization and optical properties of oxadiazole-containing polymers as electron-injection and blue **electroluminescent** materials in polymer light-emitting diodes)
 IT Polyhydrazides
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT

(Reactant or reagent)
(polyether-, intermediates; preparation, characterization and optical properties of oxadiazole-containing polymers as electron-injection and blue **electroluminescent** materials in polymer light-emitting diodes)

IT Fluoropolymers
Polyethers, preparation
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(polyhydrazide-, intermediates; preparation, characterization and optical properties of oxadiazole-containing polymers as electron-injection and blue **electroluminescent** materials in polymer light-emitting diodes)

IT Fluoropolymers
RL: DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(polyoxadiazole-, preparation, characterization and optical properties of oxadiazole-containing polymers as electron-injection and blue **electroluminescent** materials in polymer light-emitting diodes)

IT 165898-16-8P, 2,5-Didodecyloxyterephthalic dihydrazide
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(monomer; preparation, characterization and optical properties of oxadiazole-containing polymers as electron-injection and blue **electroluminescent** materials in polymer light-emitting diodes)

IT 26916-42-7P, 4,4'-(Hexafluoroisopropylidenebis(benzoic acid)-hydrazine monohydrochloride copolymer, SRU 165898-19-1P, 4,4'-(Hexafluoroisopropylidenebis(benzoyl chloride)-oxalic dihydrazide copolymer, SRU 165898-20-4P, 1,2-Bis[2-(4-chloroformylphenoxy)ethoxy]ethane-2,5-didodecyloxyterephthalic dihydrazide copolymer, SRU
RL: DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation, characterization and optical properties of oxadiazole-containing polymers as electron-injection and blue **electroluminescent** materials in polymer light-emitting diodes)

IT 26916-39-2P, 4,4'-(Hexafluoroisopropylidenebis(benzoic acid)-hydrazine monohydrochloride copolymer 165898-13-5P, 4,4'-(Hexafluoroisopropylidenebis(benzoic acid)-hydrazine monohydrochloride copolymer 165898-14-6P, 4,4'-(Hexafluoroisopropylidenebis(benzoyl chloride)-oxalic dihydrazide copolymer 165898-15-7P, 4,4'-(Hexafluoroisopropylidenebis(benzoyl chloride)-oxalic dihydrazide copolymer, SRU 165898-18-0P, 1,2-Bis[2-(4-chloroformylphenoxy)ethoxy]ethane-2,5-didodecyloxyterephthalic dihydrazide copolymer, SRU
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation, characterization and optical properties of oxadiazole-containing polymers as electron-injection and blue **electroluminescent** materials in polymer light-emitting diodes)

IT 112-26-5, 1,2-Bis(chloroethoxy)ethane 120-47-8, Ethyl 4-hydroxybenzoate 143-15-7, 1-Bromododecane 302-01-2, Hydrazine, reactions 5870-38-2, Diethyl 2,5-dihydroxyterephthalate
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation, characterization and optical properties of oxadiazole-containing polymers as electron-injection and blue **electroluminescent** materials in polymer light-emitting diodes)

IT 105744-17-0P, 1,2-Bis[2-(4-chloroformylphenoxy)ethoxy]ethane 126297-18-5P, Diethyl 2,5-didocecyloxyterephthalate
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT

(Reactant or reagent)
 (preparation, characterization and optical properties of
 oxadiazole-containing
 polymers as electron-injection and blue **electroluminescent**
 materials in polymer light-emitting diodes)

IT 165898-17-9P, 1,2-Bis[2-(4-chloroformylphenoxy)ethoxy]ethane-2,5-
 didodecyloxyterephthalic dihydrazide copolymer
 RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 (preparation, characterization and optical properties of
 oxadiazole-containing
 polymers as electron-injection and blue **electroluminescent**
 materials in polymer light-emitting diodes)

IT 165898-20-4P, 1,2-Bis[2-(4-chloroformylphenoxy)ethoxy]ethane-2,5-
 didodecyloxyterephthalic dihydrazide copolymer, SRU
 RL: DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic
 preparation); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (preparation, characterization and optical properties of
 oxadiazole-containing
 polymers as electron-injection and blue **electroluminescent**
 materials in polymer light-emitting diodes)

RN 165898-20-4 HCPLUS

CN Poly[1,3,4-oxadiazole-2,5-diyl[2,5-bis(dodecyloxy)-1,4-phenylene]-1,3,4-
 oxadiazole-2,5-diyl-1,4-phenyleneoxy-1,2-ethanediyoxy-1,2-ethanediyoxy-
 1,2-ethanediyoxy-1,4-phenylene] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

L71 ANSWER 31 OF 32 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
 AN 1994:641370 HCPLUS
 DN 121:241370
 TI Organic **electroluminescent** devices
 IN Naito, Katsuyuki
 PA Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co, Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 12 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI JP 06096860	A2	19940408	JP 1992-243790 JP 1992-243790	19920911 19920911

AB The title **device** comprises: an amorphous phosphor layer containing a mixture of the phosphor and a compound which will be converted to the phosphor by the heat generated by the **device** during the operation, wherein the process prevents the growth of the microcrystallites in the phosphor layer, thus gives a long-life **device** stability.

IC ICM H05B033-14
ICS C09K011-06

CC 73-5 (Optical, Electron, and Mass Spectroscopy and Other Related Properties)

ST **electroluminescent** amorphous org phosphor recrystn prevention

IT **Electroluminescent devices**
(stabilization of **device** by mixing phosphor with compound thermally convertible to phosphor for preventing recrystn.)

IT **Phosphors**
(stabilization of **electroluminescent device** by mixing electron-transporter with compound thermally convertible to transporter for preventing recrystn.)

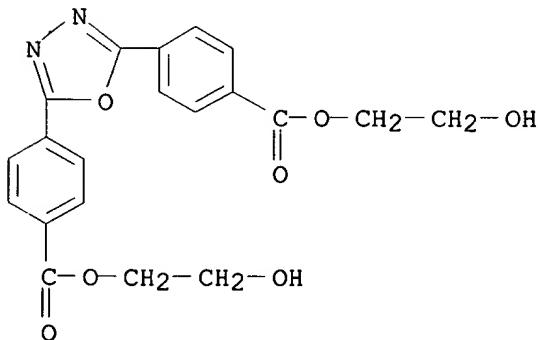
IT 58473-78-2
RL: DEV (Device component use); NUU (Other use, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(hole-transporter in organic **electroluminescent devices**)

IT 58726-62-8 158606-18-9 158606-19-0 158606-20-3
RL: DEV (Device component use); NUU (Other use, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(stabilization of **electroluminescent device** by mixing electron-transporter with compound thermally convertible to transporter for preventing recrystn.)

IT 148044-06-8 148044-16-0 151225-88-6 158606-12-3 158606-13-4
158606-14-5 158606-15-6 158606-16-7 **158606-17-8**
RL: DEV (Device component use); NUU (Other use, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(stabilization of **electroluminescent device** by mixing phosphor with compound thermally convertible to phosphor for preventing recrystn.)

IT **158606-17-8**
RL: DEV (Device component use); NUU (Other use, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(stabilization of **electroluminescent device** by mixing phosphor with compound thermally convertible to phosphor for preventing recrystn.)

RN 158606-17-8 HCPLUS
CN Benzoic acid, 4,4'-(1,3,4-oxadiazole-2,5-diyl)bis-, bis(2-hydroxyethyl) ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L71 ANSWER 32 OF 32 HCPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1992:266293 HCPLUS
DN 116:266293
TI Oxadiazole derivative-containing liquid crystal mixtures
IN Tschierske, Carsten; Zaschke, Horst; Hetzheim, Annemarie; Girdziunaite, D.; Kresse, Horst; Demus, Dietrich
PA Martin-Luther-Universitaet Halle-Wittenberg, Germany

SO Ger. (East), 6 pp.

CODEN: GEXXA8

DT Patent

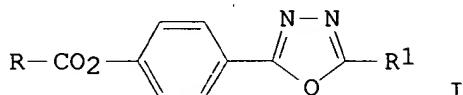
LA German

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DD 294495	A5	19911002	DD 1990-340838 DD 1990-340838	19900521 19900521

OS MARPAT 116:266293

GI



AB **Liquid crystal** mixts. useful for optical modulation and imaging applications are described which incorporate ≥ 1 2,5-disubstituted 1,3,4-oxadiazole described by the general formula I ($\text{R} = \text{II, III, or C}_n\text{H}_{2n+1}; \text{R}^1 = \text{II, -SC}_n\text{H}_{2n+1}, -\text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n+1}, \text{or -H}; \text{R}^2 = -\text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n+1} \text{ or } -\text{OC}_n\text{H}_{2n+1}$).

IC ICM C09K019-34

CC 75-11 (Crystallography and Liquid Crystals)
Section cross-reference(s): 25, 28, 73, 74ST oxadiazole deriv **liq crystal** mixtIT **Liquid crystals**

(oxadiazole derivs.)

IT Optical imaging **devices**
(electro-, **liquid-crystal**, oxadiazole derivative-containing mixts.)IT Optical instruments
(modulators, **liquid crystal** mixts. containing oxadiazole derivs. for)

IT 139677-28-4 139677-29-5 139677-30-8

RL: PRP (Properties)

(**liquid crystal** mixture)

IT 137030-80-9 137030-81-0 137030-82-1 137030-83-2 137030-84-3

137030-85-4 137030-86-5 137030-87-6 137030-88-7 137030-89-8

137030-90-1 137030-91-2 137030-93-4 137030-94-5 137030-95-6

139677-24-0 139677-25-1 **139677-26-2**

RL: PRP (Properties)

(**liquid crystal** mixture component)

IT 139677-23-9P

RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(preparation and reaction of, in **liquid crystal** mixture component preparation)

IT 137030-96-7P

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)

(preparation and use of, as **liquid crystal** component)

IT 121680-09-9

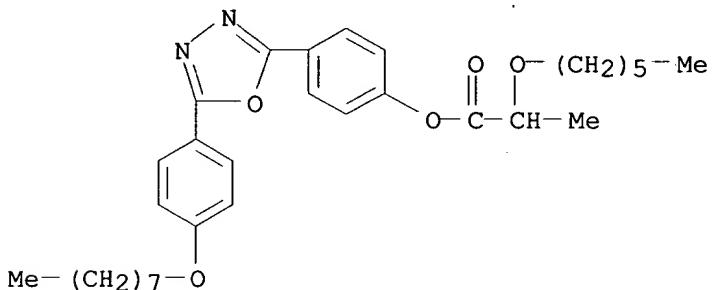
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reaction of, in liquid crystal mixture component
preparation)

IT 139677-26-2

RL: PRP (Properties)
(liquid crystal mixture component)

RN 139677-26-2 HCAPLUS

CN Propanoic acid, 2-(hexyloxy)-, 4-[5-[4-(octyloxy)phenyl]-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl]phenyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



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